MASON'S
H.K. SAUCE
THE GOLD MEDAL QUALITY
[45

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General Post Office in the United Kingdom.

PROCRASTINATION
is bad at any time; but where your eyes are concerned, delay may be injurious.
N. LAZARUS
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,
26, Queen's Road Cen., HONGKONG.
[26

No. 19,284. 號四十八百二千九萬一第 日一初月二年申庚 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MARCH 20TH, 1920. 陸拜禮 號廿叁年九國民華中 PRICE, $3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY.
PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 375 lbs. net.
In Bags 250 lbs. net
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
48

CONTREXEVILLE
A Natural Mineral Water
Bottled at the "Pavillon" Spring
Contrexeville (Vosges).
CALDBECK,
MACGREGOR & Co.
15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Telephone No. 75.
13

CARTRIDGES! CARTRIDGES! CARTRIDGES!
NEWLY ARRIVED.
SPORTING CARTRIDGES, 12, 16 and 20 bore. Loaded with E. C. Powder, a powder which gives universal satisfaction.
THE HONGKONG SPORTING ARMS AND AMMUNITION STORE,
Nos. 5-6, Beaconsfield Arcade. 62

A LING & CO.
19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Hongkong.
FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOOD STORE.
GLASS ETCHING, SIGN-BOARD AND MIRROR MAKER.
CANTON MAKERS IN VARIOUS SHADES.
Photographic Goods of Every Description in Stock.
DEVELOPING PRINTING AND ENLARGING UNDERTAKEN.
TELEPHONE 1113.
[62

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED.
TIME-TABLE
WEEK DAYS.
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes
8.00 " to 9.30 " " 10 "
9.30 " to 11.00 " " 15 "
11.30 " to 12.30 p.m. " 15 "
12.30 p.m. to 2.00 " " 10 "
2.00 " to 5.00 " " 15 "
5.00 " to 8.00 " " 10 "
NIGHT CARS.
8.50 p.m., 9.00 p.m., 9.30 p.m.
9.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. Every 30 minutes
11.45 p.m.
SATURDAYS.
Extra Car—12.00 Midnight.
SUNDAYS.
7.30 a.m.
8.00 " to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes
10.30 " to 11.00 a.m. " 10 "
11.30 " to 12.00 noon " 15 "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. " 10 "
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 " " 15 "
5.30 " to 8.00 " " 10 "
8.00 " to 8.30 " " 15 "
8.30 " to 9.00 " " 30 "
NIGHT CARS.
As on Week Days.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for all cars, not already full, running at the time stated in the Company's time-tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No Season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Compradore Order representing Bank Notes.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
57

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16TH, 1919, until further Notice.
(All previous Time Tables cancelled.)

DOWN TRAINS

Stations			No. 2 Local. a.m.	No. 4 Through Express. a.m.	No. 6 Local. a.m.	No. 8 Through Slow. a.m.	No. 10 Local. a.m.	No. 12 Through Express. p.m.	No. 14 Local. p.m.	No. 16 Local. p.m.	No. 18 Local. p.m.
CANTON (Tai Sha Tau)		dep.		7.30		9.45		2.20			
SHEK LUNG		arr.		8.40		11.07		4.45			
		dep.		8.45		11.17		4.50			
Shum Chun		arr.		10.20		1.03		6.35			
		dep.	7.37	10.30	8.10	1.20	11.45	6.45	2.00	5.05	6.11
Sheungshui		dep.	7.52	—	8.16	1.37	11.51		2.06	5.10	6.17
Fanling		dep.	7.57	—	8.21	1.42	11.55		2.10	5.14	6.21
Taipo Market		dep.	7.65	—	8.28	1.50	12.06		2.21	5.25	6.31
Taipo		dep.	7.58	—	8.37	2.00	12.09		2.27	5.28	6.35
Shatin		dep.	8.04	—	8.50	2.16	12.22		2.40	5.40	6.49
Yaumati*		dep.	8.17	—	9.04	2.30	12.35		2.55	5.53	7.04
Hunghom		dep.	8.22	—	9.10	2.35	12.41		3.00	5.59	7.09
KOWLOON		arr.	8.26	11.10	9.13	2.39	12.46	7.25	4.03	6.03	7.09

UP TRAINS

Stations			No. 1 Local. a.m.	*No. 3 Through Express. a.m.	No. 5 Through Slow. a.m.	No. 9 Local. a.m.	No. 11 Local. a.m.	No. 13 Local	No. 15 Local. p.m.	*No. 17 Through Express. p.m.	No. 19 Local p.m.	No. 21 Local p.m.
Last Ferry		H.M.	6.25	7.55	9.05	10.15	11.15	11.55 a.m.	1.05	2.45	4.15	6.05
Steamer												
KOWLOON		dep.	6.45	8.10	9.20	10.33	11.33	12.01 p.m.	1.18	3.00	4.31	6.23
Hunghom		dep.	6.50	—	9.25	10.37	11.37	12.04	1.22		4.35	6.29
Yaumati		dep.	6.57	—	9.33	10.45	11.45	12.12	1.30		4.43	6.35
Shatin		dep.	7.10	—	9.46	10.56	11.56	12.23	1.40		4.54	6.47
Taipo		dep.	7.18	—	10.00	11.09	12.09	12.38	1.53		5.07	7.01
Taipo Market		dep.	7.24	—	10.07	11.16	12.16	12.45	1.57		5.11	7.05
Fanling		dep.	7.37	—	10.19	11.29	12.29	12.57	2.07		5.23	7.18
Sheungshui		dep.	7.41	—	10.23	11.33	12.33	1.01	2.11		5.27	7.19
Shum Chun		arr.	7.55	—	10.39	11.47	12.47	1.15	2.25		5.41	7.34
		dep.	—	—	10.59	—	—	—	2.35		5.51	—
SHEK LUNG		arr.	—	10.25	1.53	—	—	—	5.12		6.30	—
		dep.	—	10.40	2.15	—	—	—	5.30		6.50	—
CANTON (Tai Sha Tau)		arr.	—	11.50	5.10	—	—	—	6.40		—	—

Daily except Sunday. Sundays excepted.

* Will stop at Taipo and Sheungshui for First-Class Passengers on Notice being given to the guard

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

The Railway Administration do not guarantee that the ferries mentioned in this table will connect with the trains as shown.

SHA TAU KOK BRANCH.

		a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.			a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Fanling	dep.	8.50	12.00	2.20	6.00	Shatankok	dep.	7.05	10.50	1.05	5.00
Shatankok	arr.	9.45	12.55	3.15	6.55	Fanling	arr.	8.00	11.15	2.00	5.55

H. P. WINSLOW, Manager.
43



MITSUBISHI ZOSEN KAISHA, LTD.

(EX MITSUBISHI DOCKYARD & ENGINE WORKS).

A.I., A.B.C., WESTERN UNION, ENGINEERING AND BENTLEY CODES USED

Builders and Repairers of Ships, Engines and Boilers, and cartical Engineers. Manufacturers of Contraflo Condensers, Special Manganese Bronze Castings Parson's Steam Turbines and Turbo-Alternators, &c., &c.

NAGASAKI WORKS.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:—"DOCK," NAGASAKI.

GRAVING DOCKS AND PATENT SLIP.

	Dock No. 1.	Dock No. 2.	Dock No 3.
Length on Keel Blocks	510 feet.	350 feet.	716 feet.
Width of Entrance on bottom	77 "	53 "	83 "
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide	29 "	24 "	34 "

PATENT SLIP—Capable of lifting vessels up to 1,000 tons gross.
Two Floating Cranes of 60 and 40 tons each, besides 15t tons Giant Crane

KOBE WORKS.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:—"DOCK," KOBE.

FLOATING DOCKS.

	No. 1.	No. 2	No. 3
Lifting Power	7,700 tons.	12,000 tons.	15,000 tons.
Max. Length of Ship taken	480 feet.	580 feet	470 feet.
Max. Breadth of Ship taken	59 "	66 "	95 "
Max. Draft of Ship taken	22 "	26 "	30 "

Floating Crane of 40 tons weight, besides 100 Tripod Cranes

HIROSHIMA WORKS. (Near Shimonoseki)

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:—"DOCK," SHIMONOSEKI

GRAVING DOCK.

Length on Keel Blocks	363 feet	0 inch.
Breadth at Entrance on bottom	56 "	0 "
Depth of Water on Blocks at Spring Tide	28 "	0 "

Floating Crane capable of lifting 20 tons weight.

THE NAGASAKI, KOBE AND HIROSHIMA DOCKYARDS are closely connected with each other, enabling them to co-operate in the prompt execution of work and to suit the convenience of customers.

Any Order will be promptly attended to and Estimate sent on application.
[68

KAIPING COAL
FOR ALL
INDUSTRIAL AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES
FOUNDRY AND SMELTING COKE
FIREBRICK AND FIRECLAY
FOR ALL INFORMATION APPLY TO
DODWELL & CO., LTD., QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, HONGKONG, OR
KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION
TIENTSIN, NORTH CHINA

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Sailings:—To Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m.
From Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 5 p.m.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

To Macao—Daily at 8 A.M. and 5 P.M. (Sundays at 9 A.M.).
From Macao—Daily at 8 30 A.M. and 2 P.M. (Sundays at 6 P.M.).
Police Permits to leave the Colony are not required.
Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Hotel Mansions, or from Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son, Booking Agents, Hongkong.
7

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK.

THE Steamship

"SWAZI"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of Holts Wharf, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claim will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after March 12th, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before March 20th, 1920, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesday or Friday between the hours of 10.45 A.M. and Noon, within the free storage period.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
THE BANK LINE LIMITED,
General Agents.
Hongkong, March 6th, 1920. [523

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG and SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"NAMSANG"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., thence and/or from the Wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by Mar. 21st, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined. Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, March 15th, 1920. [578

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM, Etc.

THE Steamship

"GLENIFFER"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by Mar. 23rd, 1920, at 5 P.M., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, on Mar. 23rd, 1920, at 10 A.M.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 30 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.
Hongkong, March 16th, 1920. [578

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.

61, PRAYA EAST, HONGKONG.

FOR the use of all Men of the Mercantile Marine and H. M. Navy.

Reading and Writing Rooms, Billiard Room, Officers' Room, C.P.O.'s Room, Restaurant, Concert Hall, Church.

PRIVATE Cabins and Beds in Dormitories.

Motor Launch "Dayspring."
78

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FROM ANTWERP, MIDDLESBRO', LONDON AND STRAITS.

S.S. "BENAVON"

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 23rd inst. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 30th inst., or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 23rd inst., at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 16th March, 1920. [586

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

"ARCHER" VOY. 3-OUT.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO via JAPAN PORTS, SHANGHAI, MANILA and SAIGON.

THE above-mentioned vessel having arrived from the above-mentioned Ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed, that their Cargo will be landed at their risk into the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Godowns at West Point and stored at Consignees' risk.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit, signed by the Superintendent of the Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Mar. 21st, at 10 A.M.

All Claims must be presented within a week of the Steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No Claim will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after Mar. 22nd, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
As Operators, U.S. Slipping Board.
Hongkong, March 15th, 1920. [575

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "WEST MINGO" VOY 1-OUT.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO via JAPAN PORTS, SHANGHAI, MANILA and CEBU.

THE above-mentioned vessel having arrived with all cargo ex s.s. "WEST NERIS" from the above-mentioned Ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their Cargo will be landed at their risk into the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Godowns at West Point, and stored at Consignees' risk.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of the Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on March 21st, at 10 A.M.

All Claims must be presented within a week of the Steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No Claim will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after Mar. 22nd, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
As Operators, U.S. Shipping Board.
Hongkong, March 15th, 1920. [574

WAI KEE
FLAG AND SAILMAKER.
No. 123, Des Voeux Road Central,
Top Floor,
HONGKONG.
TELEPHONE No 1832.
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HOTELS

THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.
OPERATING:—
THE HONGKONG HOTEL
HOTEL MANSIONS.
THE REPULSE BAY HOTEL
J. H. TAGGAR,
Manager.

KING EDWARD HOTEL.
CENTRAL LOCATION.
ELECTRIC LIFTS AND LIGHTING.
TELEPHONES ON EACH FLOOR.
HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS.
Telephone No. 373.
Tel. Address: "VICTORIA."
J. WITCHELL,
Manager.
17

THE PEAK HOTEL.
1,500 feet above sea level.
15 minutes from landing stage.
Under the Management of
MRS. BLAIR.
49

THE VICTORIA HOTEL, CANTON.
Situated on the British Concession, Shameen.
The only European Hotel in Canton.
Guides and Chairs provided.
Every information and special attention given to Tourists.
Reasonable Rates.
Under the personal Management of
WM. FARMER.....Proprietor.
59

MITSUBISHI SHOJI KAISHA, LTD.
(MITSUBISHI TRADING CO.)
COAL, GENERAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.
Sole Proprietor of Coal Mines of TAKASHIMA, OCHI, MUTABE, KISHIDAKE, YOSHINOTANI, HOJO, NAMAZUTA, SAYO, SHINNEW, KANADA, KAMIYAMADA, BIPAI and OYUBARI.
Agents for HAKIT Coal.
HEAD OFFICE:—TOKYO.
Branches and Representatives:
NAGASAKI, KARATSU, WAKA-MATSU, MOJI, KURE, KOBE, OSAKA, TSURUGA, NAGOYA, YOKOHAMA, TOKYO, HAKODATE, MURORAN, OTARU, VLADIVOSTOCK, PEKING, TIENTSIN, DAIREN, TSINANFU, HANKOW, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, CANTON, MANILA, SINGAPORE, SOERABAYA, LONDON, PARIS, NEW YORK and SEATTLE.
Cable Address:—IWASAKISAN.
Codes:—A1, A.B.C. 5th Ed., Western Union and Bentley's.
Agency for:—THE MITSUBISHI MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE CO. THE OSAKA MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE CO.
For particulars apply to—
S. SAYERI, Manager
14, Pedder Street Hongkong
8

INTIMATIONS

REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

SATURDAY, MARCH 20TH.

TEA DANSANT FROM 4 P.M. TO 7 P.M.

DINNER DANCE FROM 8 P.M.

SUNDAY, MARCH 21ST.

Orchestral Concerts during Tiffin and afternoon Tea.

210

WANTED.

GOOD HOMES for THREE DONKEYS Quiet and used to children. Apply—

DR. HARTLEY, Amoy.

561

TO LET.

TOP-HALF BASILEA, Lyttleton Road on monthly terms, from April 1st, next.

Apply— Box No. 592, Care of "Daily Press" Office.

592

TO LET.

A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Apply to—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD., Alexandra Buildings

99

PALACE HOTEL, KOWLOON

Corner of Haiphong & Hankow Road

Tel. No. 2. Tel. Address: Palace.

TWO Minutes from Ferry and Railway station. This Hotel has just been completely renovated and refurnished is now up-to-date in every respect and under English Management.

Cuisine under personal supervision of the Proprietor.

BAR AND BILLIARD ROOMS, TERMS MODERATE.

Special Arrangemen for Families on Application to—

J. H. OXBERRY, Proprietor.

77

LI KWONG LOONG FURNITURE STORE.

DONT furnish until you have called at LI KWONG LOONG, the store that supplies First-class Furnitures to the leading European Firms and Dwelling-houses &c, in the Colony.

Everything up-to date with extra special materials to stand any climate.

Sixty years' experience in the Orient. Prices moderate, inspection invited. Orders attended to promptly.

Well-known in Shanghai, Tientsin and Yokohama.

Old Supreme Court. QUEEN'S ROAD CE. (李廣隆)

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DAIRY FARM NEWS

FISH! FISH!

FINNAN HADDOCK	... 60	cts. per lb.
FILLET HADDOCK	... 65	" "
KIPPERS	... 45	" "
SALT SIBERIAN SALMON	20	" "

New shipment just arrived.

We now have for sale

COULOMMIER CHEESE

DEVONSHIRE CREAM

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE CO., LTD.

55.

LA FAVORITE

THE PREMIER MILLINERY SHOP.

FRESH CONSIGNMENT OF NEW SUMMER HATS OF LATEST DESIGN AND COLOUR.

LA FAVORITE,

9, Beaconsfield Arcade.

Telephone 3312.

436

PUBLISHED TO-DAY

HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS.

CONTAINING ALL THE WEEK'S LOCAL NEWS.

The Paper to send Home.

599

CAN WE GROW YOUNG AGAIN?

We have it on high authority that Dr. Voronoff, of the College of France, is continuing those investigations which first excited comment throughout the world last October.

The learned doctor claimed that, by grafting into animals already old some of the glands of young animals, he had renewed in them the vigour and vitality of youth.

The development of the idea points to the use of the glands of our distant cousins, the monkeys, for the benefit of the human race. According to Voronoff, when age creeps upon us, a sympathetic surgeon may yet supply us with some young glands, and we shall skip away from his surgery like schoolboys on a half-holiday.

If the doctor fails us, we must all try to keep young by more ordinary methods, and the accepted theory is that—given good digestion—a man should retain his vigour long after the dyspeptic has even lost hope.

That sound digestion is the main source and preserver of health and strength is an old-established doctrine, it accounts, largely, for the ever-increasing success of the world-famous digestive tonic, Mother Seigel's Syrup, which ensures good digestion in young and old alike.

Mother Seigel's Syrup is a herbal preparation. It is *not* a stimulant. It *does not* force the pace of the digestive or nervous system. Instead, it first of all gets rid of the impurities in the body by regulating the bowels. It ensures that you get full nourishment from food by enabling the stomach to digest the food you eat. It tones and regulates the liver, so that the necessary amount of bile is produced, by that organ, to assist in the work of digestion.

Mother Seigel's Syrup helps you to create *new* stores of strength, energy and vitality, by toning and strengthening the great vital organs of the body, and so enabling them to extract the nourishment from your food which it is essential you should have, if your blood stream is to carry new life, vigour and vitality to every part of your body.

There are times when we all need a tonic, times when from various causes—perhaps bad weather, over-work, worry, excitement—the stomach, or the liver, or the bowels, are just a trifle out of tone.

You can recognise the condition by the occasional headaches, by languor, lassitude, weariness, giddiness, a sense of pressure on the chest, or fullness of the stomach after a meal.

When you *do* need a tonic, take Mother Seigel's Syrup, and you will soon discover it is a real tonic for the stomach, liver and bowels. It restores tone, vigour, and vitality to every part of the body. Buy the genuine remedy and put it to the test yourself.

[26



Cuticura Quickly Relieves Itching Skins

Bathe with Cuticura Soap, dry and apply Cuticura Ointment. For eczemas, rashes, itchings, irritations, etc., they are wonderful. Nothing so ensures a clear skin and good hair as making Cuticura your every-day toilet preparations.

Soap to cleanse. Ointment to heal. F. Newbery & Sons, Ltd., 27, Charterhouse Sq., London. Sold everywhere.

24-20

Gallus? Peel It Off Quickly!

Nothing On Earth Like "Gets-It" For Corns and Calluses.

A spot of thickened skin on the bottom of your foot which so often makes walking an agony, is as easily removed by wonderful "Gets-It" as



Callus Comes Off Like Banana Skin!

any hard or soft corn anywhere on your toes. Look at this picture.—A few drops of "Gets-It" did the work. The callus comes loose from the true flesh. No irritation whatever. You peel the callus right off just like a banana skin—peacefully, painlessly. "Gets-It" does the same thing to any corn, without the use of sticky plasters, irritating salves, greasy ointments or troublesome tape. There is no trouble—no knife, no scissors to use. "Gets-It" is used by millions, because it is common sense, and it never fails. Try it, prove it.

"Gets-It," the guaranteed, money-back corn-remover, the only sure way, costs but a trifle at all chemists and stores. M'f'd by E. Lawrence & Co., Chicago, U. S. A.

Sole Distributors MULLER-PHIPPS & HODGES, Ltd., 38 Kiangse Road, SHANGHAI

THE DOVER PATROL.

MARSHAL FOCH'S TRIBUTE.

In a biting wind, tempered by genial sunshine such as one seldom experiences in January, a gathering of notable French and English people assembled at Calais on January 26th, on the highest point of Cap Blanc Nez, some miles from Calais, to initiate the counterpart on French soil of one of the most striking and symbolical British monuments in honour of the sea power which assured the victory of the Allied Powers.

There was a note of simplicity about the ceremony on this rugged promontory, lifting its white nose to Heaven, that was in keeping with that silent, ceaseless vigil by seafarers of the two Northern peoples which ensured the final breaking of the power of Germany. There was just sufficient display of naval and military strength to do honour to the day and to Marshal Foch, who was coming to lay the foundation stone of the obelisk which is to be erected under the auspices of the Dover Patrol Memorial Fund, in the name of the officers and men of the patrol, to the memory of their French comrades who lost their lives in the war and to commemorate the co-operation between the two navies throughout the struggle.

No Field of the Cloth of Gold, however splendid, such as once brought a King of England and a King of France to a rendezvous in the North of France, peopled by gorgeously arrayed courtiers, and covered with ruinously magnificent pavilions, could vie in real impressiveness and significance with the ceremony on the French cliffs which marked this fresh knitting of Anglo-French bonds. There was no high-flown Royal speech, of indifferent sincerity, as in the time of Francois Premier, no resultant waste of national wealth, extracted for the pageantry of the moment, willy-nilly, from the pockets of the poor. When it is stated that half the sums raised by the Dover Patrol Memorial Committee have been given gladly by British soldiers, it will be realised how truly this memorial appeals to the imagination and true instincts of gratitude of the people at large. England has won a hold on France in general, and Calais in particular, such as she never gained during her 200 years' occupation of the northern gateway in the Middle Ages. No Frenchman, however fervid his patriotism, will in future grudge to us the claim that on this wind-swept headland there will be a spot that "is forever England."

In addition to these two granite obelisks, which will tower above the narrow straights, it will be remembered that the United States Government has recently accepted the offer of the committee of the Dover Patrol Memorial Fund to erect a monument, testifying to the happy spirit of co-operation which existed between the American and British navies during the late war, and that it has been decided to erect a monolith in New York harbour. But in addition to the obelisk, of which Prince Arthur of Connaught laid the foundation-stone, at Leathercote Point, near Dover, last November, a hostel for sailors is to be built at Dover. In this connection, too, though the movement is not under the auspices of the Dover Patrol Memorial Fund, it should be noted that the Dunkirk War Memorial, which is to take the form of a seamen's institute in that town (the advanced barrier of the Dover Patrol), for merchant officers and seamen, is making good headway, the Earl of Athlone being chairman of an influential committee which is raising funds.

A JOYOUS WELCOME.

Calais harbour and town were en fête for the coming of Marshal Foch and the visitors from England, who arrived early in the morning by the s.s. *Biarritz*, which had been lent by Sir Francis Dent and the directors of the South-Eastern and Chatham Railway.

General Gibb was present in his official capacity to receive Marshal Foch, who reached the Gare Maritime shortly before the steamer from England came alongside the quay. The famous Marshal was also welcomed by the French Commandant, the Mayor of Calais, the British Consul, and the president and the chairman of the committee of the Dover Patrol Memorial Fund. A pretty compliment was paid to the visitors by the port of Calais, whence rockets were fired, to drop their graceful burden of tricolours, which floated over the harbour. Through quiet hamlets decked, like Calais itself, with flags in honour of the day, motor-cars bore the members of the committee and their guests to Cap Blanc Nez, whither the guards of honour provided by British naval ratings and the R.M.L.I., with the band of the Royal Marines from Deal—some 250 officers and men—also proceeded. The horizon-blue uniforms of the detachment from the 110th Infantry Regiment and the Fusils Marins of Calais, which provided the French guards of honour, added a pleasing touch of colour to the assembly around the foundation stone. A crowd of school children, each bearing the national flag, contrasted with a group of local veterans of 1870.

"A REMINDER OF TRUE GREATNESS."

Having been presented to the members of the committee, Marshal Foch, preceded by an escort of cavalry, approached the summit of the headland. He was received by the British guards of honour with a general salute, and then, commencing with the British, he inspected the naval and military detachments. During the inspection the band of the French military guard played the "Marseillaise." The Mayor of Sangatte having welcomed Marshal Foch, Mr. A. C. Leney asked the Marshal to lay the foundation stone, in the following terms:—

On behalf of my committee, may I ask you to lay this foundation-stone for a memorial to be erected in the name of the officers and men of the Dover Patrol, to the memory of their French comrades who shared with them in the defence of the Narrow Sea and laid their lives for their country, liberty, and freedom. Built of granite, a landmark for every ship that passes through the Straits, a perpetual reminder of hardships cheerfully endured and duty nobly done, when completed, may this monument remind us of the true greatness, courage, and patriotism of the sailors who, by their sacrifice, have forged a link of friendship that may never be broken.

Marshal Foch, who was presented with a suitably-inscribed silver trowel and ivory mallet, then laid the foundation stone. The playing once again of the "Marseillaise" and "God Save the King," and cheers for Marshal Foch—called for by Sir Edwin Farley—concluded the ceremony.

At the luncheon the chairman, Sir Edwin Farley, after proposing the healths of the President of the French Republic and the King, gave the toast "Marshal Foch."

Some few weeks ago, he said, it was his proud privilege to welcome at Dover the two greatest sons of France, whose names were written in letters of gold across the most brilliant page of the world's history—the great statesman, M. Clemenceau, and the world's greatest soldier, Ferdinand Foch, Marshal of France and Marshal of Great Britain—might he not say Marshal of the World. (Cheers.) He extended to all present a most hearty welcome. He likewise expressed the deepest thanks of the Dover Patrol Memorial Fund to Marshal Foch for associating himself with them on that historic day. For all time, for this generation and for those who came after us, there would be a piece of ground on the cliffs of Calais which would be sacred—a place of pilgrimage for countless thousands who would wish to do honour to the memory of all those who shared in the glory of the world-famed patrol.

Cap Blanc Nez, rising in its rugged beauty some thousands of feet above the narrow seas, would bear on its summit an edifice of noble proportions—the noblest ever fashioned by the hand of man, because of the noble deeds with which it was associated. It was their tribute to the sailors of France. Might it bind closer and closer the bonds which united the two countries and strengthen the golden chain of friendship, forged in the days of peace, strengthened and tested in days of adversity, and sanctified by the blood of the best and bravest of our two races. The sacrifices of those noble men who had passed through the valley of the shadow of death must not be in vain. As they had sown so should we reap a harvest of perfect understanding. Might that granite column keep watch over the destinies of our dear homeland and lead us to an indestructible friendship. (Loud cheers.)

LESSONS OF THE WAR.

Lord Northburne, on behalf of the committee, then presented an address, bound in red morocco, to Marshal Foch, which stated:—

We desire to express to you our most respectful and grateful thanks that you have graciously condescended to lay the foundation-stone of a monument which we are erecting at Cap Blanc Nez, in the name of the officers and men of the Dover Patrol, to the memory of the gallant sailors of France who laid down their lives for their country, liberty, and freedom. The monument is also intended to commemorate the valour and loyal co-operation and comradeship shown by the sailors of France during the Great War. We venture to hope that this gift to France may still further strengthen the friendship which you have done so much to build up, and which we hope may last through all time.

The address, which was signed by the president, the chairman, and the hon. secretary of the Dover Patrol Memorial Fund, concluded with the earnest hope that peace, happiness, and prosperity would be enjoyed by France.

Marshal Foch, in acknowledging the toast, said he was particularly happy and proud to be present that day to lay the first stone of the Dover Patrol Memorial, near Calais. He greatly appreciated the valour of the British Armies on the battlefields of France from his experience from 1914 to 1918, when he saw the British Forces daily. During those years the crews of the squadrons in the Channel fought continuously against submarines and mines, and by day and by night showed valour under very trying conditions, which could be compared with the valour of the Armies in the field. He was better able than anybody to appreciate what was done on the sea. By their bravery and energy the sailors maintained the communications between Great Britain and France, and by thus securing the supply of munitions made final victory certain. (Cheers.)

The monument of which he had that day laid the foundation-stone was a great symbol that victory was won through union. That was a great lesson for the future. The two monuments at Cap Blanc Nez and at Dover would indicate the barrier with which we would stop any barbarian irruption. These monuments would be maintained as a lesson for future generations. He was sure that if future generations should forget that lesson our descendants would hear through the voice of heaven the voice of those lying under the sea calling to them to do their duty. (Cheers.) He lifted his glass to the present and the future of the British Navy and the French Navy, to the British Army and the French Army, and to the peace, the glory, the unity, and the honour of our two nations. (Loud cheers.)

The concluding toast was that of "The Immortal Memory of the Dover Patrol," with which were coupled the names of Admiral Ronarch and Vice-Admiral Dampier.

INDIAN EXHIBITS AT BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR.

In connection with the British Industries Fair, which is being held in London, it is interesting to notice that the Indian Munitions Board has organised an exhibit of the products of Indian Village Industries. The Indian Munitions Board took up 500 feet of floor space for Indian exhibits which were collected and despatched by the provincial industrial officers as well as by such bodies as the Victoria Technical Institute of Madras, by the Arts and Crafts School of Lucknow, and by the Bengal Home Industries Association. The Indian Trade Commissioner has kindly consented to supervise arrangements in London. Five Provincial Governments have decided to participate and the United Provinces Government have deputed the Principal of the School of Arts and Crafts, Lucknow, to take charge of the exhibits sent from that Province.

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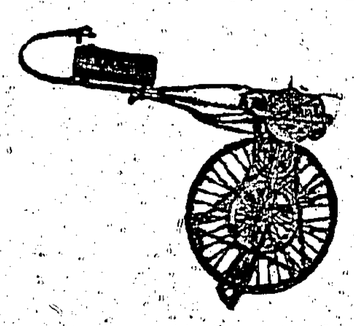
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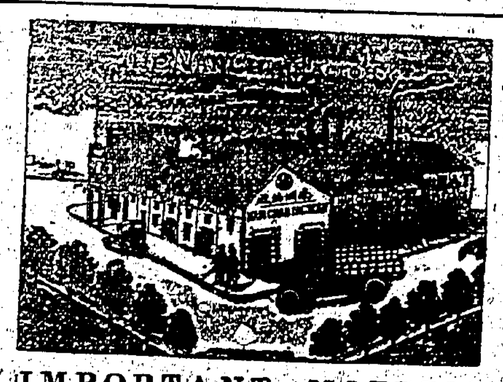
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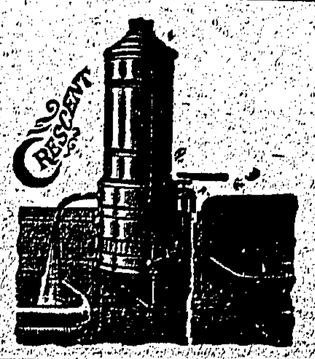
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THE STRAITS DEFENCE FORCE BILL.

SECOND READING PASSED.

INCREASED GARRISON PROBABLE.

Following upon an interesting discussion the members of the Legislative Council of the Straits Settlements on the 8th inst., passed the second reading of the Straits Settlements Defence Force Bill by 13 votes to 3, the minority being the two Penang representatives and the Hon. Mr. Upcott, the Northern Settlement, by the way, coming in for some candid criticism.

We reproduce from the *Straits Times* report the official replies to the criticisms to which the Bill had been subjected.

Replying to criticisms raised, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL said that the first speaker, Dr. Lim Boon Keng, seemed to suggest that under the Bill Asiatics, by not being compelled in the same way as Europeans would be compelled, would feel in some sense an offence and that due appreciation had not been given to their high sense of civil duty. He thought the learned doctor was a little inclined to put it too high. He did not think that any reasonable man would be offended in being classed amongst those who were not compelled rather than among those who were. The speaker was in the same position himself. He was not compelled to serve but was free to volunteer if he wanted to. He was sure that the General Officer Commanding would see that any services in that direction were not lost to the country. He was perfectly certain that no offence whatever was meant by not including the Asiatics to whom Dr. Lim Boon Keng referred. The speaker viewed the bill in a very different light to what Mr. Cleaver did. He spoke of a civilian guard, but the bill provided not only for defence against internal disturbances but against an outside enemy. The General had spoken of the influences at work around the Colony and they formed an extremely serious menace, more so than Mr. Cleaver seemed to think. Otherwise perhaps the bill would not be necessary.

HONGKONG'S EXPERIENCE.

Mr. Cleaver (the Attorney-General said) also why we could not do without conscription if Hongkong could. The answer was that Hongkong could not. It was estimated that 800 men were available in Hongkong. Under the Volunteer Bill the number of applicants up to date was 156. Viewed in no other light than this, voluntarism was a failure, but it had been tried in Singapore and found to be a failure. Mr. Cleaver also seemed to have some doubt as to whether the King could provide for the compulsory enlistment of soldiers in this Colony. The King could not provide for it, but it could be provided for by a statute or letters patent under the great seal. There appeared to be no question whatever that it could be done under statute, which a famous French authority said could do anything except make a man a woman and a woman a man. The speaker did not agree that it was a skeleton bill. Under a bill of this kind there must be power to make rules, and he did not think there was more provision for rules than was necessary in a bill of that size. He would remind Mr. Upcott also of what had happened at Hongkong. He considered that voluntarism had been given a trial and had proved an absolute failure.

THE GENERAL OFFICER COMMANDING said he thought the response to the bill was satisfactory and that it would have the support of the people outside. As regards the point raised by Dr. Lim Boon Keng, he had not fear but that Asiatics and Eurasians would come forward as volunteers. He thought the position would be exactly the same as in the F.M.S., where they had had to increase the size of the platoons and the number of names allowed on the waiting list. He had every faith in the patriotism of the Eurasians, Malays and Chinese. During the war the bulk of the routine guards of this fortress fell on the Asiatic volunteers, and it was at great inconvenience and considerable expense to a large number of them that they were able to carry on. Mr. Addie had expressed himself in favour of the bill, which convinced the speaker that the measure was absolutely necessary. He mentioned the one logical argument, which he did not think a very good one, that if the Colony was rich enough to pay for more men why did it not do so.

IF WAR CAME TO SINGAPORE.

The speaker would like to paint a picture of what would be possible if war were to touch this place. The regular garrison together with the Indian battalion from the F.M.S. had definite duties, protecting the coal and docks and making this fortress navigable at all times for His Majesty's fleet. The contents of the town and whether trade went on or not, he thought they would regret it if it stopped, would not affect them at all. Then in the event of the regular troops being pressed back to the second position outside Mount Faber, if the men of the town had not been trained and were not recognised as fighting troops they would not be allowed to go inside the defences. All that they could do would be to keep in their houses. If they were found with rifles by the enemy, not being members of a recognised body of troops they were liable to be shot. It was necessary to introduce the bill at the present time in case of necessity ten, fifteen, twenty or even thirty years hence.

Mr. Addie also referred to the position of the ex-officer. That was a question which had been imposed on them by the War Office. When men were returning from England and were liable at that time to compulsory training under the existing ordinance he put the question to the War Office and in reply was referred to the section of the Army Act which stated that an officer who relinquished his commission but was permitted to retain his rank had an officer's status and could not be compelled to serve in the ranks. There was nothing to prevent him volunteering to serve or offering his services as an officer. The speaker had had the idea of forming an Officers' Reserve, where men could train, and if an officer of the force went on leave an officer of the reserve could take his place. Officers could form into a military society to keep up their military knowledge and come forward when necessity arose. As regards the delegation of authority, it would not be delegated except to senior officers. In a town like Singapore, where there would be a commandant and an assistant commandant, except in minor cases fines would be imposed only by the commandant or in his absence the assistant commandant. In country districts the position was a little different, but power would be given only to selected officers and serious cases would come before the commandant.

With regard to Mr. Campbell's remarks, Malacca had been in a peculiarly good position with regard to the voluntary effort during the war. The whole of the men of Malacca joined as volunteers and compulsion was not necessary in their case. The high patriotism of the men of Malacca was a very fine thing, and they were excellently led by Captain Sime and Captain Campbell who succeeded him.

SYMPATHY WITH BUSY MEN.

The third speaker also referred to the effect training would have on busy lives. During the war he had had the greatest sympathy with the men who were leading busy lives, either mentally in offices or physically out in the sun. There would certainly be provision for modifying the training in certain cases. Mr. Nutt had dealt with the bill sympathetically and had asked whether the training laid down in Schedule C was adequate to the needs of the case. For the present the speaker thought it was, but as to the future he did not know. Schedule C might be amended by resolution in Council. As regards the remarks of Mr. Goodrich, Penang also was in an extraordinary position under the late ordinance, for it was applied to Penang but there was no necessity for it. Every man was either a volunteer or in the Civil Guard. He thought Penang would find that service under the present bill would not be more arduous than it had been in the past. Mr. Lowther Kemp approved of the bill and hoped the conditions would be made tolerable. The speaker could assure him that even at Fort Canning—that sink of iniquities—every effort would be made to see that they were tolerable. A year ago when it was necessary to re-arm and re-equip they took steps to secure machine guns, Lewis guns, signalling equipment, everything to make a really efficient unit. Those who served in the force would have nothing to cavil at, for they wished to make service thoroughly popular. While it depended a good deal on the force, he was perfectly certain it could look to Government for assistance. There would be a very liberal supply of ammunition—400 rounds was certainly a very reasonable allowance for a man to play with and become a good shot.

UNDER STERN NECESSITY.

The matter of ex-officers had been referred home again a month ago, and they were awaiting a reply. He quite sympathised with the idea of making the Defence Force the legal successors of the old Volunteer Force, and no doubt legal steps could be taken to deal with this. It was only under stern necessity that the measure was brought forward. His reasons had been circulated to the unofficial members, and could not be expressed publicly. If he had impressed on them the necessity of a Defence Force here to help the regular garrison and have everything behind them sweet and clean they could not cavil at the introduction of the bill which gave effect to this.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY said that as Officer Administering the Government he had been criticised for the bill not having been brought forward before. It was under discussion some months before Sir Arthur Young left the colony and continued to be discussed after he had left. The introduction of the bill in its present form was entirely due to the General giving way on important points, and thanks were due for the way in which he had done so. The speaker had been impressed with the necessity of incorporating in the bill the responsibilities of the men affected by it. It could not be said that it was a skeleton bill.

Dealing with the criticism raised, the Colonial Secretary said that in Penang itself voluntarism was proved to be a failure. In June last they had volunteers there compulsorily trained, but a telegram was sent asking not only for a man of war but troops. To deal with what? Internal disturbance. He did not see how it could be said that a voluntary force had not been given a sufficient test, especially as regards Penang.

INCREASING THE GARRISON.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR said there was only one point he wished to touch on at the present stage, and that was the point directly put by Mr. Addie, namely, what was the attitude of the Government towards the question of increasing the garrison. The attitude of the Government was quite clear. Government thought there ought to be an increased garrison, and the question of making an increase was being brought before the War Office. Probably if they had an increased garrison they would have to pay more, but he did not think there would be any objection to that. Practically the position at the moment was that the responsibilities of the Empire all over the world were very great, and in view of these responsibilities the War Office had the greatest difficulty in finding enough men for the demands made on them. The position was that the matter was before the War Office and the War Office was considering it under circumstances of considerable difficulty. He hoped they could complete the second reading of the bill and get on to the committee stage. There were three gentlemen who in a more or less modified form were opposing the bill. There would be considerable opportunity of amending it in committee, and he hoped they would feel that having made their protest against the second reading it was not necessary for them to vote against it.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

The second reading was then put to the vote and passed by 13 votes to 3, Mr. Goodrich, Mr. Cleaver and Mr. Upcott voting against.

The bill was considered in committee and passed with a number of amendments regarding preliminary training, periodical training for the active class and for the reserve, remission in certain cases, advisory committees and expenses of training.

On the proposition of Mr. Lowther Kemp a new section was incorporated providing for the formation of an officers' training company to include ex-officers who had relinquished their commissions but were allowed to retain their rank.

The bill was also amended so as to apply to Government officers.

The Attorney-General gave notice of moving the third reading at the next meeting of Council.

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A small Consignment of
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Turkish Towels, Bath Towels, Bath Sheets, Double Bed Sheets, Battenberg and Drawnwork Bedspreads, Table Covers, Crochet and Drawnwork Doilies.
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Comprising:—
Chesterfield Sofas, Arm-chairs (new), Folding Card and Occasional Tables, One Upholstered Suite, Bedroom Furniture comprising Teakwood Twin Bedsteads, large and small Wardrobes, Dressing Tables and Chairs, Washstands, &c., (fumed Teakwood), Sideboards, Dinner Waggons, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, &c., Dinner Services, Crockery, and Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, &c., Bath Room Utensils, Electro-Plated Ware.
Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, a quantity of Blackwood Furniture, Blackwood Fire Screens, Side Tables, Chairs, Cabinets, Pictures, Carpets new and second-hand.
ALSO
Four Pianos, One Enamelled Bath, Camera, &c., &c.,
(All new goods and in small lots).
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VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
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Massive Teak Marble-top Sideboard, Dinner Waggon, Large Extension Dining Table with Leaves, Teakwood Overmantels, Bookcase, Hallstand, &c., a large quantity of Dinner and Tea Crockery, &c., Teak Wardrobes, Three Single Beds, Three Marble-top Washstands and Bureaus, Shanghai Baths and Commodes, Dover A Stove in good condition,
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Saturday, March 20th,
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LAST NIGHT
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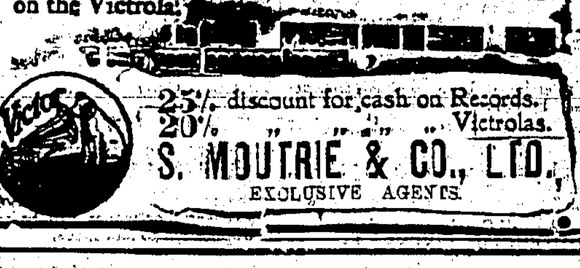


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THE DEAL IN CHAMPAGNE GLASSES.

THE JUDGMENT.

In H.M. Supreme Court at Shanghai on the 19th inst. his Honour Judge Skinner Turner delivered judgment in the action of S. E. Green (Trading as Banker & Co.) *v.* Reids, Ltd., which was a claim for $8,554.50 in connexion with the breach of a contract for the supply of 500 dozen champagne glasses of Belgian glass.

Mr. Reader Harris appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. W. S. Levinson for the defendants.

His Lordship said:—The plaintiffs sue for $8,554.50 damages for breach of a contract for the purchase from the defendants of certain Belgian glass. These damages were divided into $6,054.50 actual out of pocket expenses of the plaintiffs in relation to the contract and $2,500.00 loss of profit to themselves owing to the non-delivery of the glass. The defendants at first met this claim by putting the damages in issue, at the same time refusing to admit the fact that the glass tendered under the contract was not Belgian glass; and by a counter-claim for $22,591.50 price of other goods sold. This defence was delivered on July 21st, 1919: on August 29th, 1919, the defendants through their solicitors admitted that the glass tendered was not Belgian glass and on September 1st, 1919, they paid into Court the $6,054.50, formally admitting their liability. The plaintiff would not accept this amount in satisfaction of his claim. The case now comes on for trial and on the claim the only point is to ascertain the true measure of damages for the admitted breach of this contract and to assess the figure. It is agreed between the parties that the counter-claim cannot be now tried owing to the absence of an essential witness: that must stand adjourned to May 11th, 1920.

The plaintiff puts it to me that he is entitled, in addition to the actual expenses that he incurred over this contract, to general damages for its breach and he urges that the measure of those damages is the difference between the contract price and the value of the goods at the time when the goods ought to have been delivered: and he calls evidence as to that value. The defendants, on the other hand, say that they are not liable for any damages for their breach of this contract, provided the plaintiff is reinstated in the position in which he was before he made the contract: in other words, that in the absence of some special circumstances, a man may break his contracts with impunity: and here, say they, there are no special circumstances. They then put forward a safer line of defence: viz.: that the plaintiff has not proved the value to be what he is now claiming.

It is clear that this is a case of non-delivery of goods and the rule is (Sale of Goods Act, sect. 51) that where the seller wrongfully neglects to deliver the goods to the buyer, the buyer may bring an action for damages against the seller; an action for damages, not for merely the repayment of any moneys he may have been compelled to pay, but for something to compensate him for the breach by the seller of the contract. And it may be added that the general principle of law is that every breach of contract imports some damage, and that damage is the estimated loss directly and naturally resulting in the ordinary course of events from the seller's breach of contract. If Mr. Levinson's argument were sound, no contract would be safe: and business could never be conducted at all. The measure of damages for non-delivery is the difference between the contract price and the value of the goods at the date fixed for delivery; we know the contract price was $10.80 a dozen: it is clear from the contract itself, one for 500 dozen champagne glasses, that the plaintiff intended the goods for resale: there is evidence before me that the value of this glass in Hongkong in April, 1919, was anything from $9.15 to $20 a dozen. There is really no evidence for the defendants: Mr. Craven admittedly knows nothing of the Hongkong market, and I assess the value at $15 a dozen. There must, therefore, be judgment for the plaintiff on the claim for $1,658.48 in addition to the $6,054.50 (in all $7,712.98) and costs.

It is now agreed that the plaintiff must be able to take out the money in Court: and I so make the order. I refuse any stay for the rest of the damages; but in view of the peculiar position attaching to bills of costs in cases like this, it is impossible to make an order for the immediate payment of the costs.

After a long discussion as to costs, his Lordship granted the plaintiffs on the amount of the judgment.

THE COST OF AMERICAN AND BRITISH SHIPBUILDING.

Professor F. P. Purvis, LL.D., professor of Naval Architecture in Tokyo Imperial University, has a word to say, following a recent visit to the American shipyards. "On the question that perhaps most interests all in the home country—that of future competition (he writes)—I was struck with the general similarity of conditions affecting the two sides of the ocean. Reckless surrendering with regard to remuneration was alleged, made by committees who had no practical acquaintance with shipbuilding, until the price of labour had amounted, as stated, in one instance to three times the pre-war rate. The pernickety attitude of one trade *vis-à-vis* another is, no doubt, absent in the United States; so, too, perhaps is the ca' canny policy, and there the use of pneumatic and other labour-saving appliances is not barred as it is here. But these, I take it, are not new developments. They existed before, and have now become more pronounced. Provided then, the cost of American labour has gone up *pro rata* as much as British, and provided the same is true of material—especially steel, it should not be difficult for us to hold our own and get at least our fair share of what is doing in the world's production. Incidentally, I may say that the same argument applies to Japan. A *pro rata* increase in all the elements of construction cannot put Japan in a more favourable position than before."—*Ex.*

COLONEL JOHN WARD'S TROOPS IN ACTION.

AN INCIDENT OF THE SIBERIAN CAMPAIGN.

Many in Hongkong will be interested in the following extract from "Chronicles of the 'Die-Hards'" (the 25th Middlesex) in Siberia," by Colonel John Ward, C.B., C.M.G., M.P., which have been appearing in the London *Daily Telegraph*, previous to publication in book form:—

About three p.m. on August 23rd I asked my liaison officer, Colonel R. Antonivitch Frank, to accompany me towards the front line, as I had heard rumours of large concentrations of the enemy, who, elated with this small initial success, seemed determined to dispute our possession of the village of Dubovskoe. I arrived in time to witness a duel between one of our *Suffolk* armoured trains and a rather spirited fellow of the same sort on the other side. The Bolshevik shells would persist in dropping to the right of our train on the road on which Colonel Frank and I were sitting our horses, so we decided to dismount and send the animals out of range, while we boarded the train and enjoyed the contest. One of our 12-pounders went groggy, and obliged us to retire slightly, but we dare not go back far as the terrorist train had all the appearance of following, and would soon make short work of our infantry, which were occupying very indifferent trenches near the railway. Capt. Bath saw the danger and steamed forward, firing rapidly, shells bursting all round his target, which so bewildered his opponent that he soon turned tail and retired to safety. I applied to the Japanese commander, General Oie, through Major Pichon, that directly it was dark our trains might be allowed to return to Svagina, to shunt the injured gun to the rear train. About seven p.m., while preparing to return for this purpose, a few sharp rifle-cracks were heard near the centre of the line. These reports grew rapidly in volume, and now became mixed up with the bass pop, pop of machine-guns. The rolling sound of conflict spread from the centre along the whole right front. Till now it had been exclusively a small arms fight. At this point the Bolshevik artillery began to chime in, followed by the Japanese and Czech batteries. The lovely Siberian summer night became one huge booming, flashing inferno, terrible, but intensely attractive. The silent, tree-clad mountains to right and left vibrated with the music of battle, while shell and shrapnel screeched like frightened ghouls over the valley below, where white and yellow men were proving that there is no colour bar to bravery. This lasted about two hours, and then died away almost as rapidly as it began.

JAPANESE OPERATION ORDER.

Our trains, which had remained to take a hand in the business, if necessary, steamed slowly back to Svagina, and I turned into my wagon for the night. After the usual battle with the mosquitoes, I fell asleep, but it seemed as though I had only slept a few minutes when a bang-ing at the door announced a visitor, who turned out to be a Staff captain from the Japanese Headquarters with an urgent message for the Commander of the Reserves at Svagina, who with great ceremony handed me the following order of the day.—

To COLONEL WARD,
Officer Command Reserves.
OPERATION ORDER by
Lieut.-Gn. S. OIE,
Commanding 12th Division,
Svagina.

August 23rd, 1918.

1.—All enemy attacks were driven back to-day; we gain two machine guns and five captives.

2.—The Allied troops will attack the enemy, inflicting upon them an annihilating disaster to-morrow, the 24th August.

3.—The Japanese troops will attack the enemy, starting the present line at three o'clock, the 24th, morning.

4.—The reserve British, French, Kalmakov's forces, and a few Japanese companies will be under the command of Japanese; Colonel Inagaki will arrive at the north-western side of Dukoverkoe at two o'clock to-morrow morning.

(Signed) S. OIE, Lieut.-General,
Commanding 12th Division.

THE BATTLE OF DUKOVERKOE.

I looked at my watch, and called the Japanese officer's attention to the fact that the time was 1.45 a.m., and that Dukoverkoe was four miles distant. It was, in point of time, simply impossible to arouse the British, Szech, Cossack, and Japanese detachments and march four miles in the middle of the night in fifteen minutes. I despatched orderlies to each detachment with definite instructions to be ready to move at once. The Japanese refused to move or even get out of their tents. The Czechs were enjoying a much-needed rest, and refused to budge, while Kalmakoff's Cossacks remained asleep beside their horses. Ataman Kalmakoff and his second in command were dismissed on their return to Vladivostock for refusing to obey my orders. He had been most anxious that his men should always be in the fighting-line wherever it might be. Captain Clark, M.C., reported the 25th, Middlesex as ready to march, transport and all complete, twenty-five minutes after receiving the order.

Our road for about two miles lay alongside the railway, after which the sodden nature of the ground and the danger of losing direction in the darkness forced one to take to the railway again. About a mile and a half along the track brought us to our armoured trains, where we were to pick up our Machine-gun Section, which was to act with us if necessary or remain as a reserve or rallying point in case of need. Except for the sentries, the trains were asleep. They were almost within rifle range of our place of assembly. I gave Captain Bath instructions to move forward in my support in case of need and to watch the proceedings generally, to render aid to any Allied detachment which might be in difficulties, but otherwise to obey General Oie's orders, and this duty he performed with complete satisfaction to the commanders of the French and Czech detachments. My rear being arranged, the men of the 25th, were ordered to move forward in file on each side of the railway track to the point selected for our rendezvous. The time was now 3.25 a.m., and the dull light of dawning day enabled us to distinguish moving objects 400 yards away. A scout came back to report the presence of cavalry on the left, but in the early morning haze we could not make out whether it was friendly or enemy. I moved my troops to the opposite side of the railway embankment and prepared to receive their charge. I then despatched my liaison officer, Colonel Frank, forward to discover their strength and character. He quickly returned with the information that the cavalry was Japanese, moving into position on our extreme left. I reformed my men and advanced towards my position as ordered, ninety minutes behind time. I halted and examined the ground, but saw nothing of Colonel Nigaku or any of the detachments on the spot selected for our assembly. Standing on the line I saw the foremost enemy armoured train about 400 yards ahead and their outpost giving the alarm. No shot had so far been fired, but I gave the order to load.

At this stage an incident happened which put an end to the hitherto silent advance of the attacking army. In the act of loading a rifle went off accidentally. This soldier was standing just behind me, and I ordered Captain Browne to examine and report. As he did so the rifle went off again, and that began the battle. A puff of white smoke, and an instant later a 5in. shell burst over our heads. The men opened out into the corn and scrub, and I dismounted, while the advance continued. Taking my servant's rifle I led the way. The enemy must have anticipated the spot of our rendezvous, for it was ploughed with shells from end to end. The first pitched just under the centre of a peasant's cottage. A moment later cottage and peasant were no more. The heavy purple pall hung on the ground and had we been on the spot selected this description would have been written by other hands than mine. By the increasing light and the aid of my glasses I was able to make out the entire scheme of the advance, which was a continuous line from one mile on the left of the railway, extending to about ten miles on our right, except for a space of about 100 yards on each side of the line, which was unoccupied, as I afterwards learnt, being thought too exposed and dangerous for an advance. Unable to find anyone to direct my movements, on my own initiative I decided to fill this vacant space in the line, making it continuous, and move forward with the Japanese army to the attack. Disposing my men in the shelter of the scrub on either side, I directed their movements from the centre of the railway. There was an ugly moment when a maxim situated in a cornfield began to fire point blank at a range of 100 yards, but a Czech outpost entrenched quite near made it so hot for the gunner that after firing about 150 rounds he slipped out and scooted, leaving a well-placed gun and 5,000 rounds, all belted, behind. We now advanced over the trenches of the Czech and French, who, like our armoured trains, had been ordered to take no part in the advance. It was while near these trenches a grey-coated Magyar, 400 yards away, took deliberate standing aim at myself. This is a most difficult shot, and I felt quite safe, but though the Magyar missed me he killed a Czech soldier five yards to the left, the bullet entering the centre of his forehead just over the nose. About sixty shots answered his, and he sank across the rails. When we reached him he lay, with many others, quite dead. Captain Clark picked up his rifle and used it with good effect upon the retreating enemy.

There is no doubt that if we had failed to get into position under the cover of darkness we would have had the greatest difficulty in making any headway along the railway except with very heavy casualties. As before observed, the end armoured car had a 6in. gun, but it was mounted so high that the whole platform could be swept with rifle fire. The reason for the high mounting was to enable two machine guns to be worked along the track from the bed of the car under the heavy gun. If they could have seen our advance, they would have easily smashed it, but we got within 400 yards before they knew we were there. By concentrating all fire on the end of the car we swept the platform clear, and perforated the body beneath with such a hail of bullets that nothing could live, and so put every gun which could be brought to bear along the track out of action. By this means the most dangerous point of our advancing line became the safest, and we accomplished our purpose without a single casualty. Five enemy armoured trains were on the line disputing every inch of the way, but their shrapnel was either too high or exploded so far behind the front line that, though it made havoc amongst the laggards, it had but little effect upon those who kept well to the front. The battle was now joined at all points and nearing the decisive moment.

DANGER IN COLOURS.

In the centre by skilful manœuvring a Japanese 5in. battery had taken up a position actually in front of the general infantry advance. Such daring deserved to succeed, and in this case it did beyond all expectations. The point selected was a thin group of trees which gave a view of the railway from the left, across the plain to Kraevesk, and enabled the leading enemy trains to be shelled almost from the flank. The infantry, while still going methodically forward, were receiving far too much attention to feel comfortable and Japanese soldiers were putting tufts of grass and leaves in front of their caps to hide the red band, which made an excellent target for riflemen and machine gunners. Occasionally one would rub a handful of mud around the tell-tale thing; experience soon taught the Japanese soldiers the danger of a little colour. It was just ding-dong open fighting, wonderfully spectacular in character. Then a shell burst plunk under the line behind the two foremost enemy trains, which made retreat impossible. Desperate efforts were made to repair the line, but well-directed rifle and light machine-gun fire made this impracticable. Another well-placed shell dropped just under the gunners' quarters on the front train, and instantly the car was enveloped in flames. In turn it spread to the gun carriage, which was untenable from the rifle fire which was sweeping the platform. This proved a complete catastrophe for the enemy, who from their positions on our extreme left and centre had a full view of the slaughter around the doomed trains. Their nerves were completely shattered, their fire became spasmodic and erratic, and then among the trees on a hill to the left appeared a white flag. That flag was too late. The Japanese cavalry shot out in file as a straight extension of our left. Having come parallel with the farthest group of resistance, they right-turned, and instantly swept up the slope in a beautiful line and forward over all resistance, white flag and all. They took no prisoners.

My men were only "B.Oners," and the pace was beginning to tell; still, they were leading owing to the fact that our advance was along the railway and the usual tracks at the side, while the Japanese had to contend with the marshes and woods farther away. I therefore ordered a rally, and advanced only with such troops as could be reasonably expected to keep the line. This party numbered about sixty, and included Captain Clark, the Padre, Captain Roberts, Lieutenant Buckley, and my Czech interpreter Vladimir, R.S.M. Gordon, Sergeant Webb, who, I am sorry to say, died a few days later at Spascon, Colonel Frank, my liaison officer (Russian army), and rank-and-file. With this party we advanced within fifty yards of part of the burning train, amid a shower of débris from the exploding shells stored in its magazine. The second train looked quite deserted, and therefore, beyond examining the ammunition cart of a 5-inch gun left derelict in the road, and counting ten rounds of unfired ammunition, we passed without molestation up the railway embankment on the way to Kraevesk.

A STRANGE INCIDENT.

We had passed the trains and left them about 200 yards in our rear when we were startled by rapid rifle fire behind us. On looking round we were astonished to see spiteful jets of smoke issuing from both sides of the uninjured train directed against thick bunches of Japanese troops who were passing along the same track over which we had just advanced. Even the Eastern temperament has limits to its serenity. For a moment the Japs were completely off their guard; but they soon recovered, and, dropping flat in the grass, they opened a brisk fusilade. The Magyars were protected by the plated sides of their wagons, and were making sad havoc amongst the soldiers of the Rising Sun. Taking in the situation at a glance, a Japanese officer gave the order to charge. Every man instantly bounded forward, and, like a disturbed nest of ants, they swarmed all over the train, stabbing, clubbing, and bayoneting every Bolshevik they could get at, and tossing their dead enemies out of the carriages off their bayonets with the same motion as if they were shovelling coal. Then they posted a sentry on the highest part of each train, and the gun in the road, and called them their trophies of war. My great regret was that no Bolshevik was left alive to tell us the reason why they allowed about sixty English officers and other ranks to pass unmolested at point-blank range of forty yards, and only began to fire when the Japanese soldiers came under their rifles. Many explanations were given at the time, none of which seemed to me quite satisfactory, so the mystery remains.

It was here that a polite request was made that the British detachment should not keep so far ahead of the other troops, but I was anxious to keep well ahead for an important reason. The Bolsheviks had ravaged and tortured both young and old, rich and poor, male and female, throughout the country till their very name stank in the nostrils of the common people. Their blood lust had been so great than when they had no Russian peasant to torture they fell back on the poor unfortunate Czech soldiers who had fallen as prisoners of war into their hands. Many authentic cases of this kind are so revolting in character that it is better to keep them in the dark rather than advertise how fiendishly cruel men can be to one another. I know that the Czechs had threatened to retaliate. The incident of the white flag previously recorded may have had something to do with the same sentiment, though I can scarcely think it bad. I, however, decided that the more humane rules of war should apply so far as I was concerned, and I soon had a chance of making a demonstration of my views before the whole army. A fugitive Bolshevik soldier had escaped from the Japanese cavalry and started to make his way across our left front in an attempt to join the retreating Bolshevik trains. Exhausted by the heavy going of the marsh, he had dropped for cover and rest. The Japanese line was fast approaching the spot where he had taken shelter, so he raised himself from the grass and began to run. I levelled my rifle, but misjudged the distance, and he took no notice. I took aim at a point over his head, and he dropped in the grass so suddenly that Colonel Frank thought I had killed him. As we approached the spot his black hair showed up above the green, and I took aim again, but did not fire. I informed Colonel Frank I wanted the man if he would surrender to be an example of how a prisoner of war should be treated. Colonel Frank shouted to the man to surrender. The man shouted back that the Japanese killed all prisoners. He was then informed that I was an English officer, and if he would surrender I guaranteed his life unless he had committed some greater crime than merely fighting as a Bolshevik soldier. He made no further parley, but almost ran to me as for protection. I was standing on the embankment, in full view for miles; it was easy to see the whole incident. I took his rifle with fixed bayonet and bandolier and fifty rounds from him. His papers showed him to be a demobilised Russian soldier. I placed him under a guard of two men with orders to see him safely to the rear. Time after time demands were made to his guards to allow the murder of the prisoner. But those two British bayonets made his life as safe as though he had been in Trafalgar-square. I could tell by the atmosphere which the incident created that our Allies thought this regular conduct wholly out of place on a battlefield, but it fulfilled its purpose, and surrenders were accepted during the further operations.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE REGULATIONS AS TO TAKING PHOTOGRAPHS.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—The other day I was asked by a friend passing through why the regulations as to taking photographs—imposed during the war—are still in force here, notice to that effect being exhibited at the Peak Tram stations.

It it is against the law of the Colony to possess a picture or photograph of a British war-ship every member of the Hongkong Club is presumably liable to arrest, since one of the illustrated papers lately sent out, and placed in the Club library, contains a full description of H.M.S. *Hood*, with diagrams; and the issue of *The Navy* for December also contains a description of that vessel.

I think few residents are guiltless, and probably the majority could be "run in" under the regulations as they stand at present, while, the matter is not entirely unimportant, since a man was fined not long ago for taking a photograph shewing the Wellington Barracks in Queen's Road. Some pronouncement as to the present views of the Government, therefore, would be welcomed. Perhaps they wish to retain a power to apply when they think fit, but it is very puzzling to strangers, and we may have many tourists here before long.

Another point that occurs to me is that Aviation should not be impeded by the fact that photographs of the defences might be obtained.

If the defences are to be of any use in war time, when presumably enemy aviators would endeavour to obtain photographs, they should be prepared in advance against this by suitable camouflage from the point of view of the air, and this should not be an insuperable difficulty.—Yours truly,

X.

Hongkong, March 19th, 1920.

COMPANY REPORT.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

We are officially informed that, subject to audit, the General Managers and Consulting Committee of the Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., will recommend at the forthcoming meeting of shareholders to be held on the 30th inst., the payment out of the profits for the year 1918 of a dividend of $27 per share, absorbing $216,000, to pass 240,000 at ex 4/10½ = $164,102.56 to credit of Reinsurance Fund; and $65,031.72 to credit of Investment and Exchange Fluctuation Account; carrying forward $449,915.96 in respect of the year 1919.

CURIOUS PROSECUTION.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS CASE.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, the Sun Co., was summoned for attempting to export forty gallons of brandy without putting on the cases the words "for export."

R.O. Clark stated that he went on board a vessel, and saw the forty gallons, which were consigned to the same firm. Some of the cases had the words "for export" and these were allowed to be taken away. The cases, which did not contain the words, were not allowed to be exported.

Mr. E. Davidson, for the defence, drew the Magistrate's attention to the fact that section 51 under which his client was summoned, was to the effect that liquors should not be removed from a warehouse without being clearly marked, except when such liquor was not less than forty gallons and consigned to the same consignees. On that section, therefore, there was no case for him to answer. He asked the Magistrate to dismiss the summons.

Mr. Smith accordingly dismissed the summons.

ROW AT SAILORS' HOME

BAR BOY ASSAULTED.

Gordon Perrie was charged at the Magistracy, yesterday, with assaulting the bar boy of the Sailors' Home and with bringing a bottle of whisky into the premises.

Perrie pleaded guilty, but said he did not know why he alone should be charged as another man had also brought some whisky into the premises.

Inspector Macdonald stated that at 12.45 p.m. on Thursday, defendant and a friend ordered two glasses of beer. The order was complied with and when the bar boy asked for the money Perrie hit him. The boy complained to the Superintendent who interviewed Perrie and found him drunk. In Perrie's room a bottle of whisky was found.

Mr. Smith fined Perrie $10.

POLICE ACCOUNTANT IMPRISONED.

SOLICITOR'S PLEA FOR LENIENCY.

SUCCUMBS TO TEMPTATION AFTER THIRTY-ONE YEARS' SERVICE.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, Chan Pui, the Police Accountant, was charged, on remand, with embezzling sums amounting to $8,000, belonging to the Government. There were no less than five charges of embezzlement preferred against Chan, all relating to November 29th.

The Captain Superintendent of Police (Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe) prosecuted, and Mr. Leo d'Almada appeared for the defence.

After defendant had pleaded guilty to the charges, Mr. d'Almada asked the Magistrate (Mr. E. A. Irving) to deal with the case summarily.

The Captain-Superintendent of Police stated that defendant was charged with embezzling money to the extent of about $8,000. The total had been a considerably larger sum than that, but he had brought in those five charges because he felt, as those were actual cash transactions, he was in a position to prove them to the hilt. No question of advances came into those charges, because although it would be easy to prove them on paper, it would be difficult to prove them in court. In connection with the first charge part of the accountant's duties was to collect money on behalf of any deceased Police officer. Certain monies had been collected, but were not paid in. When the defendant absconded the cash box was opened and five £1 notes, part of a deceased sergeant's property, were found. The other $320.10 should have been in the cash box but it was not found. In regard to the second charge a cheque for the sum of $3,891.98 was drawn up in defendant's favour, as accountant, to pay the New Territories Staff. The procedure was that the accountant either cashed the cheque himself or gave it to a clerk in the Accounts Office. As the cheque was drawn on Saturday it would be cashed, either on the Saturday or Monday. That money was taken by defendant who had not paid the staff. The third charge related to money defendant had collected from private firms employing Indian Watchmen. Arrangements were made whereby the watchmen would be paid by the Police so as to keep them under their control. A sum amounting to $1,172 was collected by defendant who had not paid it either in to the treasury or to witness. The fourth charge concerned a sum of $542 which defendant had failed to pay to the members of the Fire Brigade and the sixth charge related to a certain sum of money collected at the Police Canteen, of which defendant was accountant.

Mr. d'Almada, addressing the Magistrate, said: The defendant has pleaded guilty to these charges and he throws himself entirely at the mercy of the Court. A man on the verge of 50 years of age, he left school 31 years ago, joined the public services of this Colony as a junior clerk in the office of the Government Assessor, and, by his integrity, zeal and assiduity, he has risen from his humble position to the highest grade of clerkship which is possible for any subordinate officer of the Government to attain, and if your worship would care to cast a glance at his record, as published in the Civil Service list, I think your worship will agree with me, that amongst the Chinese subordinate officers of the Government, the defendant has had the best record, and in whatever Department of the Government in which he has served. I venture to say, and I say so without fear of contradiction, that he has in every capacity given the utmost satisfaction to all his superior officers. I am desired by the defendant to mention one salient fact, regarding his services to His Majesty's Government, and, that is, that in the year 1900, he was directly instrumental in increasing the revenue of this Colony by no less a sum than $90,000 when, in the absence of the present Government Assessor he suggested to his then superior officer, Mr. Thomson, the *Colonial Treasurer, that being convinced* that the local rentals of the Colony had increased, a new assessment should be made. After a certain amount of deliberation by the Government, the defendant's suggestion was taken up by the local legislature and carried into effect and, as stated before, this noteworthy action on behalf of the defendant swelled the coffers of the Colonial Treasury by the enormous sum of $90,000. In the year 1915 he received the appointment of accountant to the Police Department and recently this unfortunate man, who is the father of a very large and respectable family, no less than 13 in all and the youngest of whom is only sixth months fell, like many others, into evil ways and at a moment of temptation he abused the confidence and trust reposed upon him by his superior officers, and is now before you a wrecked, ruined and disgraced man. Owing to this unfortunate temptation, as your Worship will doubtless appreciate, this man, who was a highly respected member of the Chinese community, will for the rest of his life be totally barred from the sight of his friends and acquaintances and has lost,

(*Continued at foot of next column.*)

CANTON NEWS.

March 18th.

THE CRISIS IN KWANGTUNG.

The Yunnanese troops, under the commands of Yeung Yik-him and Lo Tze-choi, are carrying on an offensive in the Yung Yuen district, where the Magistrates and the military leaders have asked for immediate reinforcements.

Li Lieh-kwan is in the Chihing district, and has refused to accept the mediation proposal as he is awaiting orders from Tong Kai-yew, the Yunnan Tuchun. Li Lieh-kwan has also requested the military Government to explain why he is being attacked by the Kwangsi troops, when he is doing nothing illegal in inspecting his forces. Reports are current that two battalions of Yunnanese troops, under the command of Li Kan-yuen, who were sent to fight against Li Lieh-kwan, in the Chihing district, surrendered to Li Lieh-kwan.

ABOUT THE LOANS.

In consequence of the Peking Government's negotiations for loans from foreign nations, the Administrative Directors of the Military Government have sent a telegram to the Premier in Peking protesting against the policy of increased borrowing.

The Directors have made a suggestion to the Premier, that a mutual understanding between the North and the South, in dealing with the loan question must be reached, and both the North and South should refrain from contracting loans independently.

ROADS IMPROVEMENTS.

After the completion of the first section of the new roads in Canton the Municipality has invited contractors to submit tenders for the second section. This section is said to be about 13,000 feet in length and the cost is estimated at about a million dollars. Owing to the urgent need of these roads for the construction of the tramway, the contractors have been given a time-limit of 4 months to complete the project.

March 19th.

THE CRISIS IN KWANGTUNG.

Owing to the resumption of hostilities between the Kwangsi and the Yunnanese troops in the North River region, Li Kan-yuen has invited the military leaders who are taking part in the engagement to go to Shiukwan to hold a joint military meeting to discuss the situation. The Tuchun, Mok Wing-son has received information that Li Lieh-kwan's forces are endeavouring to attack the East River region as they expect that the Canton forces in Fukien will join them. The Tuchun has ordered to send reinforcements as soon as possible.

THE SOUTH WESTERN UNIVERSITY.

In regard to the proposed establishment of the University in Shanghai, educationists have issued a statement setting forth their arguments against Shanghai as the seat of the institution. The educationists prefer Canton or Whompo, and suggest the establishment of a branch of the University in Singapore instead of in Lyons. They further suggest that the University, like the Ching Wa University in Peking, should be an entirely independent institution, not subject to the orders of the Government in a political or military sense.

what, in a few years, he would be entitled to, a well earned pension. The prosecution has not objected to my application to your Worship that this case be dealt with summarily and in estimating the punishment to be meted out to him, I most respectfully ask that your Worship will take into consideration what I have already stated. Whatever else your Worship might know about this unfortunate case, I submit that the only question which your Worship is to decide, is what punishment should be awarded to this man on the charges which are before you, and on these charges only. From the charges your Worship will notice that they were the rash acts of this individual, all done apparently at about the same time, the 29th of November last, on or about which date as I stated, being placed in very severe pecuniary difficulties, he took the money which was entrusted to him. I will ask your Worship, in conclusion, to take into your very serious consideration the very great loss and shame to which he has subjected himself, and I can assure you that even if he should be sentenced to one day's imprisonment it would be a sufficient punishment for a man of his position. He has lost, and can never regain, what is most precious to any father or friend—the respect and confidence of his children and his acquaintances. With these few remarks, I leave the defendant to be dealt with by your Worship as you may deem fit under all the circumstances of this case.

The Captain Superintendent of Police said that although he agreed that the case should be dealt with summarily he wished to point out that the charges were serious as defendant had held a position of responsibility and trust. He asked for the maximum penalty on each charge.

Mr. Irving said that the case was a serious one. He sentenced defendant to six months' hard labour on each charge; on the first two charges the sentences to run consecutively and on the remaining charges concurrently.

Mr. d'Almada stated that as defendant had been in prison since February 1st he hoped the Magistrate would count that period as part of the sentence.

Mr. Wolfe objected on the ground that the sentence was light.

Mr. Irving said that the sentence commenced from the day of conviction.

SPORT.

TENNIS.

HONGKONG C.C. TOURNAMENT.

No less than four matches in the above tournament were worked off yesterday, including two in the championship competitions. In the open doubles Redmond and Bowen found the going easy against Crook and Sayer. Crook showed not a shadow of the form he displayed last year, and Sayer did his best to make up his partner's deficiencies. Unlike his opponents, Sayer took no risks, and the smart play of both Bowen and Redmond at the net gave them an undoubted superiority. They won in three straight sets.

In the open singles, O. Rumjahn met and defeated W. E. Crocker after a consistent game of tennis. After winning the first set, Rumjahn gave a set to his opponent. In the third set, however, Rumjahn showed that he was easily the better player by winning without giving Crocker a game. In the fourth set, Rumjahn was leading 4-2 when he became reckless and gave a game away. Thenceforward, Crocker made a strenuous effort and won the set after 14 games had been played. The fifth set saw Rumjahn lead all the way. Crocker tried his hardest, but his youthful opponent was placing carefully mixing up his shots with confidence, finally winning amid cheers.

Major Greenaway found no difficulty in beating Raworth in the Class A. Handicap. Greenaway should go far in this competition. In the Class B. Handicap Day defeated Larkins in two straight sets.

Yesterday's results were as follows:—

CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES.—O. Rumjahn beat W. E. Crocker, 6-4, 3-6, 6-0, 6-3, 6-4.

CHAMPIONSHIP DOUBLES.—F. A. Redmond and Major Bowen beat A. H. Crook and G. R. Sayer, 6-1, 6-1, 6-2.

HANDICAP SINGLES, CLASS "A."—Major Greenaway (owes 15/3) beat A. B. Raworth (owes 15), 6-3, 6-2.

HANDICAP SINGLES, CLASS "B."—E. W. Day (owes 15) beat D. M. Larkins (recs. 3/6), 6-3, 6-2.

On Thursday, Capt. Olliver (scr.) beat J. B. Penman (owes 15/2), 6-3, 6-2, in the Class "A" Handicap, and not Capt. P. H. Davies, as stated yesterday.

This evening L. Forster (owes 15/2) meets Major Ardoino (owes 5/6) in the Class "A" Handicap.

BASKET BALL.

In the Basket Ball Open League the scores in the games yesterday evening at the Y.M.C.A. Gymnasium were:—

South China, 24; *v.* Y.M.C.A., 17.
Queen's College, 29; *v.* Indian R.C., 17.

CRICKET.

C.C.C. *v.* C.R.C.

The following will represent Craigengower in their League match against the Chinese this afternoon:—L. E. Lammert, F. G. Thompson, M. H. Abbas, S. Jex, W. Hall, U. Omar, Y. Abbas, H. Ramsay, M. Pinna, I. Goldenberg and E. Basa.

C.S.C.C. *v.* HONGKONG UNIVERSITY.

The following will represent the Civil Service on the C.S.C.C. ground at 2 p.m., to-day:—R. O. Hutchison (capt.), R. E. O. Bird, G. R. Sayer, E. B. Reed, A. E. Wood, G. H. Piercy, H. E. Strange, R. C. Witchell, B. W. Bradbury, W. H. Edmunds, and Dr. Smalley.

KOWLOON *v.* R.E. AND I.A.

The following will represent Kowloon in their match against the R.E. and I.A. at Kowloon to-day:—J. P. Robinson, J. Stalker, B. D. Evans, J. V. Braga, A. O. Brawn, D. M. Goodall, K. R. Macaskill, A. W. Ramsay, A. de Sousa, H. Overy, and W. T. Elson.

FOOTBALL.

KOWLOON F.C. *v.* POLICE.

The following team will represent the Kowloon F.C. in a friendly match with the Hongkong Police F.C., kick-off at 2.30 p.m. to-day on the Club ground:—W. A. Hyder; A. Jackson and F. Wheeler; A. van Langenberg, T. A. Mitchell and A. Weyman; W. Gerrard, C. E. Millard, J. Rasmussen, T. L. Knight and K. Mason.

HOCKEY.

HONGKONG H.C. *v.* 2/22ND PUNJABIS.

The following will represent the Club against the 2/22nd Punjabis at the U.S.R.C. ground on Tuesday next, at 5.15 p.m.:—J. P. Jones, W. H. Edmonds, D. Reid, M. L. Railton, Rev. E. W. L. Martin, B. C. Hale, R. A. Brand, A. K. Mackenzie, A. E. Wood, J. V. Braga, and B. D. Evans (Capt.).

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

ORDERS FOR CADET COMPANY, BY LIEUT. A. O. BRAWN.

PARADES.

All Sections, Band and Instructors at Headquarters on Monday, the 22nd inst., at 5.15 p.m.

N.C.Os. and Instructor on Thursday, the 25th inst., at 5.15 p.m.

G. E. STEWART, Capt.,
Adjutant, H.K.V.C.

Hongkong, March 19th, 1920.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

FURNISHING DEPT.

NEW GOODS JUST ARRIVED.

CRETONNES — NEW DESIGNS AND COLOURINGS.
TAFETTAS
CASEMENT CLOTHS — ALL SHADES
LACE CURTAINS — NEW PATTERNS.
VITRAGE AND — DAINTY DESIGNS AND
BRISE BISE NETS — INEXPENSIVE.

MOSQUITO NETTING, SHEETING, QUILTS, ICE BLANKETS, SCOURERS, GLASS AND PANTRY CLOTHS, DAMASK TABLECLOTHS AND NAPKINS, BATH AND FACE TOWELS, ETC.

PRICES VERY MODERATE.

15

Just received from U.S.A., a new shipment of Typewriters—different models.

Inspection cordially invited by—

UNIVERSAL IMPORT & EXPORT CO.,
HOTEL MANSIONS,
TOP FLOOR,
HONGKONG.

108

NEW RECORDS

"TAXI" ONE STEP.

"CLEO" FOX-TROT.

AT

ANDERSON'S

1171

Wm Powell Ltd.

TELEPHONE 346

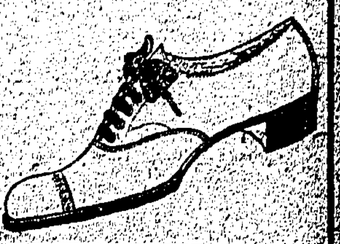
SPECIAL SHOW OF GENTLEMEN'S HIGH-CLASS

BOOTS AND SHOES

IN

BLACK, BROWN & WHITE FOR ALL OCCASIONS.

MADE IN
GLACE KID, CALF,
PATENT & CANVAS
with
LEATHER, RUBBER,
NEOLIN
or
RINEX SOLES.



28

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

MESSRS. LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., have received a splended selection of Messrs Dunhill's, Duke Street, St. James' S. W. famous 25/- BRUYERE PIPES and are selling same at $5 each.

600

WANTED.

LADY TYPIST and STENOGRAPHER.

Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
601

G. R.

GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC.

TENDERS for SPECIE current in SHANGHAI, up to and for the sum of $300,000 current in Shanghai will be received by the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, until 11.30 A.M. on March 23rd, 1920.

The amount accepted is to be placed by the Tenderer to the credit of an account with the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Shanghai, so as to be available on March 24th, 1920.

Persons tendering to state alternatively

(a) The amount of Hongkong currency payable in Hongkong on March 24th, 1920, required for each $1,000 Shanghai currency and/or

(b) The amount of Dollars current in Shanghai per £100 for Telegraphic Transfer on the Lords Commissioners of H.M. Treasury, London.

The tenders to be in duplicate, and in sealed covers, addressed to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, and endorsed "TENDERS FOR GOVERNMENT BILLS, etc."

The right to accept or reject any or all of the tenders is reserved.

Copies of Forms of Tender can be had on application.

"Persons tendering for (Bills) are hereby notified that, having regard to the provisions of the Acts 22 George III., Cap. 45 and 41, George III., Cap. 52, the acceptance of any such Tender is subject to the express condition that no member of the British House of Commons shall be admitted to any share or part in or to any benefit to arise from the Contract thereby made for the allotment of such (Bills)."

"The provisions in question do not apply to Contracts entered into by any incorporated Company in its corporated capacity and made for the general benefit of the Company."

Any further information can be obtained by personal application to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, A.P.D.

A. DELACOMBE, Lieut.-Col.,
Treasury Chest Officer, A.P.D.
His Majesty's Treasury Office,
Hongkong, March 20th, 1920. [602

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "ECUADOR." VOY. 18-OUT.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, via HONOLULU JAPAN PORTS, SHANGHAI AND MANILA.

THE above-mentioned vessel having arrived from the above mentioned Ports, consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their Cargo will be landed at their risk into the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Godowns, at West Point, and stored at Consignees' risk.

Consignees are hereby notified that General Average has been declared and before delivery of Cargo can be given they must sign General Average Bond, furnish completed valuation statements and pay a General Average contribution of 1/8 of 1 per cent. of the invoice value of the goods.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of the Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the godowns, where they will be examined on March 25th, at 10 A.M., and March 26th, at 10 A.M.

All claims must be presented within a week of the steamer's arrival here after which they cannot be recognized. No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after March 26th, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
Hotel Mansions.
Hongkong, March 19th, 1920. 603

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM KOBE.

THE Steamship

"KUMSANG

having arrived from the above port, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by Mar. 25th, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, March 19th, 1919. [604

HONGKONG & CHINA GAS CO., LIMITED.

DURING the absence on leave of Mr. GEORGE CURRY, the Company's Resident Engineer, MR. J. McCUBBIN, will act as Local Secretary.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.
Local Agents.
Hongkong, March 18th, 1920. 590

INTIMATIONS

THE GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LIMITED.

THE THIRTY-FIRST ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Offices of the Company, St. George's Building, Chater Road, Victoria, Hongkong TO-DAY (SATURDAY), the 20th day of MAR. 1920, at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Account and the Report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December, 1919 and declaring a Dividend.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, March 11th, 1920 until SATURDAY, March 20th, 1920, both days inclusive.

By Order of the
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Hongkong, March 5th, 1920. 532

THE ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the above Club will be held at the Offices of Messrs JARDINE MATHESON & COMPANY, LTD., Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong on the 23rd of March, 1920, at 5.15 P.M., to consider the financial position of the Club and other matters as detailed in the notices posted in the Club premises at Happy Valley, Fanling and Deep Water Bay.

NOTICE IS ALSO HEREBY GIVEN that at the same time and place certain Resolutions as detailed in the notices posted at the Club premises at Happy Valley, Fanling and Deep Water Bay will be proposed as Extraordinary Resolutions. Should they or some of them be passed they will be submitted for confirmation as special Resolutions to a further Extraordinary General Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

By Order of the Committee,
L. S. GREENHILL,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, March 12th, 1920. [561

CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE FORTY-SECOND ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company, will be held at the Offices of the General Agents, Pedder's Street, on WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24TH, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1919.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company, will be CLOSED from the 10th to 24th March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE MATHESON & Co., LTD.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, March 5th, 1920. 531

THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Office of the Company, 2, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, MARCH 27TH, 1920, at Noon, for consideration of the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1919.

The SHARE REGISTER and TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 19th, to the 27th March, 1920, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
R. M. DYER,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, March 15th, 1920. 573

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN & MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

THE TWENTY-THIRD ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Offices of the Company, St. George's Building, No. 6, Connaught Road, on SATURDAY, MARCH 27TH, 1920, at 11 A.M., for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1919, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, MARCH 20TH, 1920, until SATURDAY, MARCH 27TH, 1920, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
[549

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FIFTY-FIRST ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Offices of the undersigned at NOON on TUESDAY, MARCH 30TH.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from March 16th to March 30th, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,
General Managers.
HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
Hongkong, March 11th, 1920. 559

PUBLIC AUCTION

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY,

to be sold in one lot by Public Auction, on

TUESDAY,

the 6th day of April, 1920 at 3 o'clock P.M., at his Sales Rooms at No. 6, Duddell Street, Victoria, Hongkong, by MR. GEORGE P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

The Property consists of:

All that piece or parcel of ground situate at Victoria, Hongkong, registered in the Land Office as SECTION D OF INLAND LOT No. 968 together with all the messuage and premises thereon known as No: 65, Wyndham Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale Apply to—

MESSRS. WILKINSON & GRIST,
Vendor's Solicitors,
No. 9, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong,
or
MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer,
No. 6, Duddell Street,
Hongkong.
597

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

THE FIRST GYMKHANA MEETING of the Season will be held at HAPPY VALLEY, TO-DAY (SATURDAY), MARCH 20TH, commencing at 3 P.M.

The Charge of Admission will be $1 for others than Members of the HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB or GYMKHANA CLUB.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Free.

The Committee invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present.

Hongkong, March 13th, 1920. [568

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Members of the HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE will be held on MONDAY, MARCH, 29TH, 1920, at 4 o'clock precisely, in the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ROOM, CHARTERED BANK BUILDING, for the following purposes:—

1. To receive the Report and Accounts of the Committee for the year ended 31st December, 1919.
2. To elect a New Committee.
3. To transact any General business.

By Order,
E. A. M. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.
Hongkong, March 15th, 1920. [589

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTY-FOURTH YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the HONGKONG CLUB, will be held in the Club House on MONDAY, MARCH 29TH, 1920, at 5.30 P.M.

By Order,
C. H. P. HAY,
Chairman.
Hongkong, March 19th, 1920. [593

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the HONGKONG CLUB will be held in the Club House, Connaught Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the Twenty-Ninth day of MARCH, 1920, immediately after the Yearly General Meeting, when a Resolution as detailed in the notice exhibited in the Club House will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution.

Should the Resolution be passed by the required majority it will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a Second Extraordinary General Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

Dated the 19th day of March, 1920.

By Order of the General Committee,
C. H. P. HAY,
Chairman.
[594

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that CERTIFICATE for 4 Shares Numbers 20985/20988 issued on 11th March, 1889, in the name of IP PING KWAN, has been declared LOST, and should the same not be produced before the 31st March, 1920, the same shall be deemed cancelled and of no effect.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, March 13th, 1920. 567

FOR SALE.

TWO BELLISS & MORCOM TRIPLE EXPANSION 400 H.P. ENGINES, direct coupled to 250 K.W. Direct Current Generators or 75 cycle Alternators complete with three Boilers, Condensing Plant and Economiser. Full Specification can be obtained at the Office of the HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD., St. George's Buildings. The Plant may be inspected at the Company's Works at North Point by arrangement with the Office.

557

FOR SALE.

ONE SULZER DIESEL ENGINE 300 H.P. direct coupled to a 200 K.W. Alternator. Full Specification can be obtained at the Office of the HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD., St. George's Buildings. The Plant can be inspected at the Company's Works, Wing Fung Street, Wanchai. The Company are prepared to accept an offer for the Engine without the Alternator.

558

V COMPLETE ÆRATED WATER PLANT FOR SALE.

THE MACHINES are made by Messrs. BEATHY & HINCHLIFFE, LTD., Manchester, and guaranteed in perfect working order. This complete plant will turn out 2,400 dozen Aerated Water per day.

KWONG SANG HONG LTD.,
P. O. Box 320,
Hongkong.
487

NOW READY

"DIRECTORY & CHRONICLE"

OF

CHINA, JAPAN STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, INDO-CHINA, PHILIPPINES Etc.

for 1920

59TH ANNUAL EDITION

containing

1,600 PAGES 14 MAPS.

THE

Directory of the Far East.

INTIMATION

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11

BIRTH.

BELL.—At Hsu Chia Pan (Wuchang), on March 11th, to Mr. and Mrs. C. H. BELL, a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

POSTLETHWAITE—CAIN.—At Yokohama, on March 6th, RICHARD NOEL, son of the late William Postlethwaite, of Wharfedale, Bournemouth, England, to ELLA ADELINE VINCENT, daughter of John William Cain, of Yokohama.

DEATHS.

CABLE.—At Shanghai, on March 14th, Shanghai, CATHERINE JANE (Kate), beloved wife of J. W. CABLE, and dearly beloved mother of Helen and Grace Baker, aged 41 years.

SPUNT.—At Shanghai, on March 13th, QUEENIE, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. SPUNT, aged 7 months and 13 days.

WITSCHI.—At Shanghai, on March 13th, FREDERICK RUDOLF WITSCHI (late Thomas Simmons & Co.), aged 50 years.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10a, DES VOEUX ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MARCH 20TH, 1920.

THE TRADE AND SHIPPING OF HONGKONG.

STATISTICS make "dry reading" for the average man or woman. Hongkong, for nearly three-quarters of a century, has pursued the even tenour of its way without deeming it necessary to have statistics annually compiled to show the course of its trade. In this respect we have been almost unique among the Dominions of the British Empire. In the past if we turned to any standard reference book to discover the value of the trade of the Colony, say the "Directory and Chronicle," or the table in Whittaker's Almanack which purports to give the area, population and trade of the Imperial Dominions, we would have searched in vain. In Whittaker's there would have been found against the name of Hongkong in the trade columns a dash, indicating that no information on the subject was available. Until 1918 records were kept of but few items of the trade of the port, but the greater control of trade imposed by war restrictions, enabled the Government to compile very full, though not entirely complete, information on the subject, and the result has been a revelation to most people. The compilation of these statistics, having been once begun, is to be continued. Everybody, of course, was aware that an enormous trade passed through Hongkong as the great distributing centre for South China, but few imagined the total value of this trade to be as large as these official statistics have proved it to be. Shipping statistics have always been kept by the Harbour Department, and on the strength of an answer given to a question in the House of Commons some years ago, Hongkong acquired the reputation of being the largest shipping centre in the whole world. At that time (1908) the tonnage passing through the port was given as 15,000,000 tons, which compared with a registered tonnage of almost 13,000,000 for the port of London and 12,000,000 for the whole of the United States of America. We do not know how Hongkong compares in this respect to-day, but the Shipping returns in the Trade and Shipping Returns for 1919, just published, show a total tonnage in 1919 of no less than 21,072,129 tons. With such an enormous volume of shipping it follows that there must be an enormous volume of trade. All that the reference books have been able to tell the inquirer on the subject in the past was that Hongkong was the centre of trade in many kinds of goods, among the principal being opium, sugar and flour, salt, earthenware, oil, amber, cotton, and cotton goods, sandal wood, rice, coal, timber, hemp, bulk and case oil (kerosine), ivory, betel, vegetables, live stock, granite, cement, and tin. Also, the information has been given that the Chinese tea and silk trade is largely in the hands of Hongkong firms. Somebody a few years ago—we believe it was a Statistical Secretary of the Chinese Maritime Customs—estimated the value of the trade of Hongkong at £50,000,000 a year, and, for want of more reliable information, that estimate has hitherto been commonly accepted as approximately correct. It was an agreeable surprise to find in the first volume of statistics published by the Hongkong Government that in 1918 the trade of the Colony was valued at £127,990,977. For the year 1919 the total, imports and exports, including treasure, is given as £194,594,642, and even this large figure leaves a very considerable amount of trade out of the account. The Introductory Note to the second volume of Statistics mentions that a record has been kept of cargo arriving for transhipment only on Through Bills of Lading. "The information given is meagre," it says, "but without causing a great deal of inconvenience to merchants and shipping companies, further particulars were unobtainable." Then follows a list of trade not included in the Returns, viz.:—(a) articles imported or exported by the Colonial Government or Naval and Military authorities; (b) cargo (except liquors, ores, sugar and tobacco), arriving from ports in China South of Swatow and Macao; (c) a portion of the cargo arriving from the Chinese ports of Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow ("Middle China"); (d) bullion and specie prior to July 1st., 1919; (e) articles imported and exported through the Post; (f) passengers' luggage; (g) inward cargo landed into warehouses and left unclaimed on December 31st., 1919; (h) inward cargo delivered under "suspense permits" particulars of which were not available on December 31st., 1919; (i) ships' stores and bunker coal. Obviously, therefore, the figure of £194,594,642 is actually, still much below the full value of the trade of the Colony. It should perhaps be explained that while all values are required to be stated in local currency, these values are converted monthly into Sterling. When it is observed that in 1919 Exchange fluctuated between 3/1½ and 5/0½ the necessity of this procedure becomes obvious. The amount of goods entered for consumption in the Colony is, of course, very small indeed. As Commander BECKWITH, the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, says in his Introductory Note, "Practically speaking the whole trade is transhipment with the exception of the raw materials absorbed by the local industries of shipbuilding, cigar and cigarette manufacture, tin and sugar refining and rope making; and almost the whole of the resulting products are re-exported." But the distribution of this trade is interesting and is succinctly shown in the following summary:—

Countries	Imports and Exports Excluding Treasure £	Treasure £	Total £
United Kingdom	7,823,105	5,492	7,823,597
British Cooloiles, Dominions, and Protectorates *	21,409,279	6,501,225	20,910,508
China	64,429,206	10,905,804	65,193,200
Japan, Korea, and Formosa	19,192,967	314	19,413,181
Other Foreign Countries	49,837,324	21,329,721	70,917,045
Total	£ 155,792,906	38,800,672	194,594,642

* pre war only.

Exchange closed yesterday at 5s. 0¼d. on demand.

H.M.S. *Hawkins* left Hongkong for Shanghai on Wednesday afternoon.

One case (one death) of cerebro-spinal fever was reported in the Colony on Thursday.

The *Peking Leader* gives currency to a rumour that Sir Charles Eliot is to be transferred from Tokyo Legation to that of Peking.

Mr. D. R. Law, a former head of the local house of Messrs. Butterfield & Swire, is here on a short visit to the Colony, and is renewing many old acquaintances.

Judge C. F. Lobinger, of the United States Supreme Court, Shanghai, arrived in the Colony on the *Ecuador* on his way to Canton where he is to hold a court.

The Bishop of Victoria (Hongkong) and the St. Paul's College Extension Committee gratefully acknowledge the receipt of the following sums:—Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co., $500; Messrs. David Sassoon & Co., $500.

George Reginald Fenwick, eldest son of the late George Fenwick, engineer and shipbuilder, Hongkong, was married recently at Bridge of Weir to Isabella Cecilia, younger daughter of John Gray, Airlie, Bridge of Weir.

We are requested to announce that those intending to join the new Volunteer Corps and who have not yet sent in their names should do so without further delay in order that the election of officers and N.C.O's may commence.

The matinee performance of "Penelope" announced for this afternoon has been cancelled. Those who have booked seats can have them exchanged for some other performance or have their money refunded to them on application to Moutrie's.

Now that the time of summer sports is again within measurable distance at Shanghai, the "daylight saving" question is being discussed again. The *N.-C. Daily News* expresses the opinion that last year's experiment was a practically unqualified success.

A Northern contemporary states that Chief Justice Hsen, of the Supreme Court of Peking, has been lured into a house somewhere in the city and kidnapped. It is said that he is tightly held by the powerful militarists, and friends feel the greatest anxiety for him.

Everything is being done at Hankow at the present moment, remarks the Tientsin *Times*, to stop the British loan for the rebuilding of the native city. The latest step is an attempt to float a purely native loan so as to show that the job can be done without foreign assistance.

After having been granted an eight-hour day, following upon their recent strike, Tokyo tramway employees are now agitating for a six-hour day—six working hours, with two additional hours occupied "in changing clothes and taking the necessary rest between runs."

Japanese newspapers report that H.I.H. Prince Higashi Kuni will leave for Europe next month by the M.M.S. *Andre Lebon*. They add that the Prince will engage in a course of study at the French Military Academy, and will afterwards make an extended tour for the study of conditions in Europe.

A fund of Y.370,000 is being raised at Yokohama for the establishment of a Public Library to commemorate the 60th anniversary of the opening of the port and the 30th anniversary of the Municipality. The Library is to be erected in Yokohama Park at a cost of Y.340,000, and Y.40,000 will be spent in the purchase of books.

The Chinese youth, charged with behaving indecently towards European ladies in Battery Path, was yesterday, sentenced by the Magistrate to be detained for 48 hours and to receive twelve strokes of the birch in gaol. Mr. A. E. Hall said that the boy's mother had informed him that she would send the boy to the country.

A serious motor-car accident occurred on Thursday evening in Queen's Road West. Car No. 136 was being driven in the direction of Cheung Shing Street when a little boy ran in front of the car, attempting to cross the street. The mud-guard of the car knocked down the boy, who was badly injured, and as the car swerved round a hawker was also knocked down and slightly injured. The man and boy were removed to the hospital.

The story of the Hongkong sailor whose dream of winning a "cash sweep" at the races came true, is capped, says the *N.-C. Daily News*, by a Hankow correspondent who vouches for the success of another lucky dreamer. Mr. S. Dreamt that he won a lottery with ticket No. 236. On the following morning he went straight to the Hankow Race Club and booked ticket No. 236 for the extra race meeting, taking the precaution to get the same number in the Chinese lottery. Ticket No. 236 duly turned up, and the dreamer annexed $1,631.00.

THE REVOLUTION IN BERLIN:

NEW GOVERNMENT ISSUES PROCLAMATION:

DR. KAPP'S ASSUMPTION OF SUPREME AUTHORITY.

CHANGE OF HUNGARIAN CABINET.

ELECTRIC LAMP PROFITEERING:

COMMITTEE'S SERIOUS ALLEGATIONS.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SPECTRE OF HIGH PRICES.

LIBERAL LEADER'S PROPOSAL TO REDUCE EXPENDITURE.

LONDON, March 16th.

In the House of Commons, the debate on high prices was resumed.

Sir DONALD MACLEAN moved for the reduction of the Civil Service Estimates by £100,000,000, and urged that the proceeds of the sale of surplus war stores should go towards the reduction of the floating debt.

Mr. AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN agreed as to the importance of the reduction of the floating debt, and pointed out that the Government had begun to reduce the National Debt and ceased to borrow in order to balance the current expenditure.

He expressed concern with regard to the extraordinary expansion of business in promotion of companies which tended to result in increased competition for limited supplies, materials and labour. He was of opinion that those capitalising or re-capitalising businesses on the basis of the present inflated profits were taking a dangerous course. Mr. Chamberlain emphasised that the Government alone could not carry out the deflation of credit; financiers must co-operate and severely scrutinise the demands for credit. He pointed out that £557,000,000 of the Civil Service Estimates were made up as follows: £43,000,000 for purely Accounting charges was not expenditure at all; £45,000,000 for Bread Subsidy, which he agreed should be ended as quickly as possible; £23,000,000 owed to Railways for maintenance and renewal in war time; £15,000,000 for coal, of which £12,000,000 is payable with interest; £36,000,000 for Loans to Allies, including £10,000,000 at the maximum for relief and loans to Central Europe, and £8,000,000 for relief and reconstruction to Belgium. Despite his warning that the new expenditure must involve a provision for new revenue the Commons had sanctioned £10,000,000 additional expenditure for Old Age Pensions, £11,500,000 for Housing Subsidy, £3,000,000 for a war bonus to the Civil Service; £15,000,000 as additional expenditure for Education; £22,000,000, for unemployment donations and resettlement of ex-Service men; and £123,000,000 for war pensions. This made up a total of £348,000,000 out of £557,000,000 of which he did not believe one-penny could be challenged at present. He asked how he could save in these circumstances.

Sir ROBERT HORNE, in winding up the debate, said that, during the first quarter of 1920, we paid off an appreciable portion of the Debt, and reduced the number of notes circulating. He believed that the financial position was improving daily, and there was no cause for apprehension or despair, and concluded optimistically as regards the export outlook.

Sir DONALD MACLEAN's motion was rejected by 258 votes to 80.

TAX ON WAR WEALTH.

BANKERS STRONGLY OPPOSE SUGGESTION.

LONDON, March 16th.

The opposition of the bankers to a capital levy on war wealth was voiced before the House of Commons Committee by Mr. Martin, Chairman of the British Bankers' Association, who considered that the tax on war profits was, undoubtedly, just, but the tax on war wealth, as proposed, was a direct attack on the thrift of a man who, during the war, had stinted himself to invest in War Loan and would now see his saving raided, if it exceeded £2,000 while the profiteer, scattering his newly-made riches, went free.

Dealing with its effect on trade, Mr. Martin said that the demands on banks for loans for legitimate purposes were increasing and persistent. A trader wishing to do trade as before the war required at least three times as much capital. It was a complete fallacy to think that, because the bankers' deposits had risen, there was at hand a surplus fund which could be tapped by taxation.

The Joint Manager of Lloyd's Bank denied that there was any war wealth. He said that the proposal before the Committee was the greatest blow the credit of the country ever had. The tax would follow the great financial efforts made by the people during the war, and at a less favourable time. He gave as the deliberate opinion of himself and prominent financiers and bankers that if the suggested tax were imposed the country would be in a serious danger of financial panic such as the present generation had never known.

CREDITS FOR EXPORT TRADE

NEW BOARD OF TRADE POWERS.

LONDON, March 16th.

A White Paper has been issued indicating legislation authorising the Board of Trade to grant credits up to £26,000,000 in connection with the export trade, where found advisable, owing to the circumstances arising out of the war. It is proposed that the powers date from September 9th, 1919, and credits be exercisable within three years and repayable within six years.

INCOME TAX COMMISSION.

CASE OF COMPANIES OPERATING IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

LONDON, March 17th.

The report of the Income Tax Commission issued this afternoon is a lengthy document containing 652 clauses with a number of minority reservations.

In a special section dealing with double income tax within the British Empire, the Commission recommends the agreement reached between the Sub-Committee and the Dominions' representatives whereby the Dominions' income tax will be deducted from the United Kingdom income tax subject to relief not exceeding half of the United Kingdom tax, also that any further relief necessary to give the taxpayer relief amounting altogether to the lower of the two taxes, should be given by the Dominion concerned. The Commission admits the administrative difficulties of giving effect to the recommendations to be considerable but believes that they will be overcome.

With reference to foreign countries, the Income Tax Commission does not recommend any change in the existing situation as regards double taxation. On the general question of assessment, the report proposes that the full income arising abroad from all foreign and colonial securities or possessions other than trade should be assessable in the case of persons residing in the United Kingdom.

As regards the trading operations of British registered companies, the Commission considers that the present doctrine with reference to control should not be weakened, also where the operations are carried on abroad by a foreign Board or subsidiary company of the parent company, and the subsidiary Company should be deemed to be controlled from within the United Kingdom if the majority of the voting power can be exercised in the United Kingdom.

LORD JELLICOE'S REPORTS.

CONFERENCE WITH DOMINIONS' REPRESENTATIVES IN VIEW.

LONDON, March 17th.

In the House of Commons, in the debate on the Navy Estimates, Mr. WALTER LONG, referring to Lord Jellicoe's cruise, said that the Government would not be criticized for not expressing its view as to what it meant to do if the critics saw Lord Jellicoe's reports. The latter required most careful examination and involved the greatest considerations. It was not purely a naval question. He did not hesitate to say that whatever the British Government's policy might be for the future in connection with the Dominions, nothing could be done towards working out a new scheme until a conference had been held in London with the Dominions' representatives. A hasty scheme will be criminal action towards both the United Kingdom and the Dominions. The Dominions had accepted immense responsibilities and made heroic sacrifices; they were bearing great burdens to-day and would not hastily enter into developments calculated to interfere with their absolute right of controlling their own affairs. Mr. Walter Long concluded with a warm tribute to Lord Jellicoe's work.

PROFITEERING IN ELECTRIC LAMPS.

INVESTIGATING SUB-COMMITTEE'S CHARGES.

LONDON, March 16th.

The report of the Sub-Committee enquiring into the profiteering in the electric lamp industry finds in existence in the trade a combination, including 90 to 95 per cent. of the industry, of controlling factors and retailers fixing prices at all stages and regulating the output.

The report considers that the standard vacuum lamps now sold to the public for 3s. could be sold for 2s. and still leave a satisfactory working profit; also that the trading discounts are considerably higher than necessary and should be reduced.

The report further states that one and a quarter million half-watt lamps sold to the public in 1919 at 12s. 6d. were purchased in Holland by a Trust at about 3s. each. They would have left an ample margin of profit at 8s. each.

The report finds the possibility of an international combination, comprising British, Dutch and American manufacturers, which is dominating prices over a considerable part of the world, and recommends that the operations of the existing combination should be subjected to public control.

NEW HUNGARIAN CABINET

COUNT GELEKI AS FOREIGN MINISTER.

COPENHAGEN, March 16th.

A telegram from Budapest states that a new Hungarian Cabinet has been formed with Semadam as Premier and Count Geleki as Foreign Minister.

THE REVOLUTION IN GERMANY.

[Owing to a dislocation of the cable service the telegrams relating to the revolution in Berlin have not been arriving in their proper sequence. According to a message which appeared in our issue of the 18th instant which, presumably, was of a later date than the messages appearing below and contained the first indication of a revolt in Berlin, the Kapp regime broke down as dramatically as it had come into existence. The revolutionary leaders, moreover, made an agreement—apparently with the Ebert Government—as to the acceptance of their terms. The full details of the settlement are, however, wanting.—ED.]

DR. KAPP'S PROCLAMATION.

BERLIN, March 13th. (9 a.m.)

The *Vorwaerts'* offices have been occupied by a Public Security Guard. The semi-official news agency has provisionally suspended services to the provinces and foreign countries.

A proclamation has been issued stating that the Noske Government has ceased to exist and entire authority has passed into the hands of Dr. Kapp as Imperial Chancellor and Prussian Premier, who has appointed Infantry General Baron von Luettwitz, a well-known reactionary, as Military Commander-in-Chief. A new Government of order, freedom and action is being formed.

The proclamation is signed by General von Luettwitz and Dr. Kapp.

Herr Ebert and Herr Noske have issued a manifesto summoning the workers to a general strike.

BERLIN, March 13th. (10 a.m.)

Berlin preserves its usual aspect. Traffic is circulating as if nothing has happened. Everything is normal save that a considerable body of troops is in the centre of the city.

Dr. Kapp's proclamation declares that the National Assembly's mandate to establish a Constitution and conclude peace has expired, and dissolves the Assembly. It announces the return to constitutional conditions immediately internal order is restored.

HOW DEMANDS WERE PRESENTED TO NOSKE CABINET.

BERLIN, March 13th.

Prior to the fall of the Noske Government the semi-official news agency announced that General von Oldershausen negotiated with the Naval Brigade in the course of the night. The demands were discussed by the Cabinet which sat till early in the morning, and the demands were subsequently rejected. Troops entered Berlin and occupied Wilhelmsstrasse. The announcement added that no acts of violence seem yet to have occurred.

ARRESTS OF MINISTERS.

BERLIN, March 14th.

It is stated in the new Government circles that revolutionaries have taken possession of Munich. Furthermore the old Government has gone at Dresden, but Herr von Jagow, the former Foreign Minister, continues in the same portfolio, while Herr Schiffer, Minister of Justice, and Herren Hisch, Hainische and Heine, respectively the Prussian Premier, and Ministers of Worship and of the Interior, have been arrested.

The newspapers *Freiheit* and *Vorwaerts* have been suppressed, and their offices occupied by troops.

ATTITUDE OF FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, March 14th.

A telegram from Paris states that M. Millerand, in a statement to the Press, says that the French Government remain spectators of events in Germany only until they know exactly what turn events will take. He had received a declaration that the new Government would execute all reasonable clauses of the Treaty, but France would see that all clauses were executed.

SPECIAL SUPREME COUNCIL SESSION.

PARIS, March 13th.

A special meeting of the Supreme Council has been called at the instance of Marshal Foch. It is expected to deal with the German situation.

MARTIAL LAW IN GERMANY.

BERLIN, March 14th.

The attitude of the miners and railwaymen towards the revolution is uncertain. Shipyard workers at Hamburg have decided to strike.

Luettwitz has assumed executive powers in Berlin and Brandenburg and has extended martial law to the whole of Germany.

EARLIER CABLES.

GENERAL STRIKE IN BERLIN.

BERLIN, March 14th.

The streets are almost deserted, except for occasional military patrols. The workmen in the electric power station have ceased to work. The trams and underground railways are suspended, but the city railway has not yet been affected by the general strike. The water supply of Berlin was cut off this morning. It is expected that the strike will spread in the course of the day, so as to cause a complete standstill of everything. The shortage of bread is already causing great concern.

CENSORSHIP STILL IN FORCE.

The censor, Trebitsch Lincoln, refuses to permit correspondents to telegraph abroad anything but facts. They are not allowed to express opinions.

"IMMEDIATELY QUIET IS RESTORED."

BERLIN, March 14th.

Dr. von Kapp, the new Chancellor, in a proclamation, declares that the Reichstag elections will be ordered immediately quiet is restored.

BERLIN, March 14th.

Herr Noske has gone to Saxony. It is reported that he has assumed the command of the Saxon troops, who are considered trustworthy.

THE NEW FOREIGN MINISTER.

BERLIN, March 14th.

Herr von Jagow, ex-Foreign Minister, has become Foreign Minister in the new Government.

FIGHTING IN FRANKFORT.

BERLIN, March 14th.

It is reported that Herr Fehrenbach, President of the National Assembly, arrived at Stuttgart to-day and convoked a meeting of the National Assembly there for March 16th.

Bavaria, Wurtemberg, and Saxony have all refused to acknowledge the new Government.

A general strike has been called for March 15th in Breslau, Magdeburg, Nuremburg and Frankfort.

There were sanguinary encounters between the workers and troops in Frankfort.

Troops in Bavaria and Wurtemburg have declared their allegiance to their respective Governments.

KIEL NAVY JOINS NEW GOVERNMENT.

COPENHAGEN, March 14th.

A telegram from Kiel says that the commander of the Navy at Kiel has placed his naval forces at the disposal of the new Government.

A few shots were exchanged between torpedo boats in the harbour and workmen on the quays. Consequently, the marines cleared the quays.

"GERMANY'S HONOUR."

BERLIN, March 14th.

Dr. von Kapp, addressing the foreign Press correspondents, stated that he would loyally fulfil the Treaty in so far as the fulfilment was reconcilable with German honour and the country's economic future.

He said that the Government took its stand on democracy, but added, "We have again raised the black, white and red flag to the place of honour. We shall put down any attempt at a general strike."

He said that the war criminals would be tried at Leipzig.

The censorship would shortly be relaxed.

The old Government has gone to Stuttgart.

GENERAL STRIKES DECLARED.

BERLIN, March 14th.

A general strike has been proclaimed at Kiel and Osnabrueck.

The Right Socialists, the Independent Socialists and the Trades Union in Greater Berlin have declared a general strike. The large cafes in Berlin are closed.

The old Minister of the Interior, telegraphing from Dresden, says that all the Federal States are backing up the old Government.

OLD GOVERNMENT CHARGED WITH CORRUPTION.

BERLIN, March 14th.

The new Imperial Chancellor, Dr. von Kapp, has issued a lengthy proclamation charging the old Government with corruption. He instances the Erzberger case, and declares that the old Government was incapable of warding off Bolshevism, which is threatening Germany.

He alleges that the National Assembly continued to govern without a mandate, and illegally postponed the elections.

NEW GOVERNMENT'S PREMIER.

BERLIN, March 14th.

The proclamation promises that the financial conditions of the Federal States will be constitutionally restored. War loans will be safeguarded, and repayments begun. Economic freedom will be restored to landed property, which will be properly taxed. Strikes and sabotage will be ruthlessly suppressed. The Government will hold the balance between Capitalism and Labour, shielding the worker against servitude.

Concluding, it says that work is the principal duty of every man. "Germany shall be a moral community of labour."

THE WORK OF "BALTIC ADVENTURES."

BERLIN, March 14th.

President Ebert's Government has issued a manifesto from Dresden denouncing the insurrection as the work of Baltic adventurers and predicting its early collapse. It says that its decrees are illegal and should not be recognised.

The Governments of Bavaria, Baden, and Wurtemburg have issued a proclamation declaring that they are opposed to the unconstitutional machinations of the reactionaries, and that they recognise only the Imperial Government and the National Assembly, in which their peoples concur.

Meanwhile, a general strike has been proclaimed in Frankfort and Hamburg, where great processions of workers are parading the streets.

Workers in the Ruhr Basin are opposed to a general strike.

MORE ADHERENTS TO THE NEW GOVERNMENT.

BERLIN, March 14th.

Breslau has adhered to the new Government. The Governor has been arrested.

BERLIN, March 14th.

A general strike is reported to have been declared in Dortmund and Bochum.

FIGHTING IN MAGDEBURG.

MAGDEBURG, March 14th.

A telegram from Weimar says that a prolonged attempt was made to capture the Post Office. Rifles and hand grenades were used, but the Security Guard garrisoning the place beat off the attackers.

BLOODSHED IN FRANKFORT AND DUSSELDORF.

LONDON, March 14th.

A Berlin telegram says that the militia at Frankfort attacked the barracks where Noske's troops were quartered, but they were repulsed.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

LATEST CABLES.

DESERTED WIVES.

LONG OVERDUE INSTALMENT OF SOCIETY'S DEBT.

LONDON, March 16th.

The House of Lords has passed the second reading of the Bill to facilitate the enforcement in the United Kingdom of maintenance orders made in the Dominions and *vice versa*.

The Bill applies to husbands or others liable who have gone to another part of the Empire either before or after the maintenance order was made.

The order must be duly registered and confirmed in the country where the liable person is. All the Dominions, except some Canadian provinces, have accepted the principle of the Bill and undertaken to pass reciprocal legislation.

In Australia legislation will be passed by the Commonwealth and State Parliaments in respect to the latter's courts.

The Lord Chancellor, in moving the second reading, said that the necessity of the Bill was accentuated by the war.

Lord Buckmaster said it was a small but long overdue instalment of the debt society owed to deserted wives.

NURSE CAVELL MEMORIAL.

IMPRESSIVE CEREMONY IN TRAFALGAR SQUARE.

LONDON, March 17th.

Queen Alexandra unveiled the statute of Edith Cavell in Trafalgar Square on the island site where the Gordon statue stood prior to its removal to Khartoum. The statue, which has been erected through *Daily Telegraph* subscriptions, is cut out of white marble and shows Edith Cavell standing erect in nurse's uniform.

There was a distinguished Anglo-Belgian gathering present.

Queen Alexandra, welcoming the Belgian delegation, drew attention to the blending of the Anglo-Belgian flags on the statue as symbolical of the perpetual friendship of the two nations.

WARNING TO TURKEY.

NO OUTRAGES ON NATIVE CHRISTIANS.

LONDON, March 17th.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Asquith with regard to the Allied occupation of Constantinople, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the general administration of Constantinople will not be taken over but the Ministries of War and Marine will be occupied. The postal and telegraphic services and the navigation of the Bosphorus will be controlled by Allied Officers. There has been fighting only at one point reported in which 2 British soldiers were killed and 4 were wounded. Nine Turkish soldiers were killed and others were wounded.

The Turkish Government was warned that the occupation would continue until the peace terms were duly executed, and if outrages against native Christians continued the terms of peace would be made severer.—(Cheers.)

EARLIER CABLES.

THE AMERICAN NAVY.

MR. DANIELS' PROGRAMME REJECTED.

WASHINGTON, March 14th.

In the interest of economy, the Naval Sub-Committee has rejected the Daniels' naval programme, and has approved, instead, the appropriation of $72,000,000 to continue the 1916 programme.

BRITAIN'S AERIAL SUPREMACY.

SURPLUS AIRCRAFT MATERIAL PURCHASED.

LONDON, March 14th.

It is announced that a powerful syndicate has purchased from the Disposal Board, for £100,000,000, all the surplus aircraft material in Britain, including 10,000 aeroplanes and 35,000 new aeroplane engines, with the object of maintaining British aerial supremacy.

SOUTHERN GERMANY OPPOSING REVOLUTIONISTS.

LONDON, March 14th.

The Governments of Southern Germany are combining to oppose the revolution.

GERMANY'S ARMY.

COPENHAGEN, March 14th.

General von Leuttwitz, in an interview, stated that he had 6,000 troops in Doeberitz and Berlin. The new Government considered that it was urgently necessary to take action to protect Europe against Bolshevism. For this purpose, Germany must have an army much larger than the 100,000 permitted by the Entente.

NO HOSTILITY TOWARDS FOREIGNERS.

BERLIN, March 14th.

Up to the present, no hostility has been shown towards foreigners. Officers of the Entente Mission, to-day, in military motor-cars, were allowed to pass the barricades guarding the entrance into the Wilhelmstrasse outside the British Embassy which is, however, barred with barbed wire and protected by field and machine-guns.

The ordinary Berliner has so far treated the revolution outwardly lightly, but an undercurrent of uneasiness is prevailing.

It is believed that the Agrarians will support the revolution, and despatch large quantities of food to Berlin with a view to maintaining the prestige of the new Government.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

ROBBERS KILL BRITISH MISSIONARY.

PEKING, March 19th.

A telegram received last night states that robbers attacked Hwaiking-fu in Honan and killed Dr. J. R. Menzies, Canadian Presbyterian Mission.

The British Legation have sent Mr. Ogden to proceed to Hwaiking-fu to investigate.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHINA MAIL."]

BIG TROUBLE AT KIUKIANG.

U.S. MARINES LAND.

SHANGHAI, March 10th.

Reports of grave trouble in Kiukiang have reached here. There was a collision between the municipal police and coolies. One coolie was killed. American marines landed at the request of the British Consul, but were later withdrawn, in deference to a Chinese request. Martial law was proclaimed. The Chinese are incensed. A boycott has been declared. Total stagnation of business is reported.

SHANGHAI VICE.

SHANGHAI, March 19th.

A committee appointed to look into vice conditions at Shanghai has issued a report. Its recommendations include a proposed conference of educational authorities of Shanghai and neighbourhood to investigate thoroughly the advisability of teaching social hygiene in schools.

OBITUARY.

SINGAPORE, March 19th.

Justice Earnshaw died at Ipoh to-day.

JAPANESE STEAMER OVERDUE.

The *Ukishomo Maru* left Formosa for Singapore on February 24th, and is reported overdue.

THE MARIE TEMPEST COMPANY.

"THE MARRIAGE OF KITTY."

The audience at the Theatre Royal last night, when the Marie Tempest Company presented "The Marriage of Kitty" was not an encouraging one, from the point of view of numbers, but we are quite prepared to say that this fact did not have its effect on the manner in which this truly delightful comedy was acted. The Company did their best to please the audience, and the play was punctuated with bursts of laughter at the characteristic mannerisms of Miss Tempest, the quaint humour of Mr. Graham Browne, the clever quips of Mr. Ashton Jerry and the venomous humour of Miss Dorothy Hamilton.

There will be not a few in the Colony who will remember what a name Miss Tempest made for herself as Kitty Silverton in "The Marriage of Kitty" at the Duke of York's Theatre in 1902, under the aegis of Charles Frohmann. She made such a hit that there were, in later years, not a few who considered that Kitty was her greatest triumph. Doubtless there were present last night some who saw her in the part at Home. Their verdict could not have been any less favourable than of those who were seeing her as "Kitty" for the first time. The play was thoroughly pleasing, and Miss Tempest deserved the generous tributes which she received for her clever characterisation of the name part. One thought must have struck most of those present—what a Kitty she must have been at the Duke of York's in 1902.

The play is a translation by Cosmo Gordon Lennox of a French work, and abounds in those situations of amusement and interest that is such a feature of Franch plays. Kitty Silverton is a poor girl, who, to save herself from the grinding poverty for which she is so eminently unfitted, marries Sir Reginald Belsize. This impressionable Baronet, who wants to marry a Peruvian lady with whom he is in love and whom he cannot wed until a certain period fixed by an uncle's will elapses, makes the condition that a divorce will succeed his marriage with Kitty. But things do not happen as arranged, for Kitty wins the real love of Sir Reginald and the schemes of the Peruvian widow come to naught.

Miss Tempest took the part of Kitty with all that skill and charm which have brought her fame. She invested Kitty with qualities not often found in the modern woman, but her acting had a charm all its own that could not fail to attract, her work in the "improvisation" scene being very particularly effective. When she sang a little ditty in French, many wished for more, for this bit more than any other recalled to memory the earlier portion of Miss Tempest's wonderful career. Mr. Graham Browne was the Baronet to the life. It was a part that afforded plenty of scope for the artistry of Mr. Browne. In spite of predilection for a pretty face—and what natural man has not this failing—Sir Reginald is a popular character when he finds that his own little wife has far more charm in her than the hysterical Peruvian widow. Miss Hamilton as the Peruvian, who thought an English baronet such an eligible *parti*, had a difficult part, and pleased all except the most exacting, who were of opinion that she somewhat overdid the stormy scenes in Kitty's boudoir. Mr. Ashton Jerry, as John Travers, was very much in evidence. Miss Doris Gilham was a likeable *petite* French maid.

"The Marriage of Kitty" will be repeated to-night under the patronage of H.E. the Governor.



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NOW that the severely trying days of war are over, men and women everywhere have the opportunity to give that time and attention necessary to the proper care of their general health, not the least important phase of which is the care of the hair.

If you are worried about the condition of your hair; if it is weak, impoverished, falling out, or affected with scurf, dryness, or overgreasiness, do as millions of others (both men and women) have done, and try "Harlene Hair-Drill."

From to-day onwards there are to be distributed one million hair-health parcels free of all cost—each parcel to contain a Complete Outfit for the care of the hair.

Every man and woman can have this priceless wealth of beautiful hair if he or she will only devote two minutes a day to the practice of the wonderfully successful "Harlene Hair-Drill." To-day, too, you can prove the truth of this statement without fee or obligation.

"HARLENE" MAKES ALL THE DIFFERENCE.

In the course of a few days you will find every strand of your hair waking up to new vitality and new strength—you will find it more sparkle and freshness revivifying the hair, and all the lost light and shade, as well as the natural tints of the hair which have been dulled, shall be awakened, and your hair will rapidly take on a new lease of life and beauty.

POST THE FREE-COUPON TO-DAY.



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When your hair is attacked by scurf, dryness, over-greasiness, and begins to fall out and become brittle, thin and weak, it needs the beneficial treatment of Harlene Hair-Drill to give new health and strength to the impoverished hair-roots. Send for a free trial outfit, using the Free Coupon as directed below.

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The whole process takes no more than two minutes a day, and is enthusiastically praised by a host of "Hair-Drill" devotees for the marvellously refreshing and rejuvenating feeling this every-morning toilet exercise gives before facing the day's work.

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There is no excuse to-day for any man or woman having thin, brittle, weak or falling hair. "Harlene Hair-Drill" overcomes every kind of hair trouble, no matter from what cause it springs. It preserves the hair in health and it restores lifeless hair back to health and beauty once more. You can prove this to-day by self-demonstration and prove it free of cost. Let "Harlene Hair-Drill" enrich your hair and increase its value to you. Simply send 6 annas in stamps for postage and a Free Harlene Outfit will be sent to your address in any part of the world. Cut out the coupon below and post as directed to-day.

After a Free Trial you will be able to obtain supplies of "Harlene" and "Cremex" Shampoo Powders from all Bazaars and Drug Stores throughout India.

Any or all of the preparations will be sent on receipt of 8 annas extra for postage direct from Edwards' Harlena Ltd., 20, 22, 24 & 26, Lamb's Conduit Street, London, W.C. 1, England. Carriage extra on foreign orders. Cheques and P.O.'s should be crossed.

A USEFUL AND WELCOME FREE GIFT.

You, as one of the Nation's workers, can secure one of these hair-health parcels at once by simply posting the coupon below, together with your name and address, and 6 annas in stamps, to cover cost of postage and packing of the parcel.

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Hongkong Daily Press.

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WHY CLOTHES ARE DEAR.

NOT PROFITEERING, BUT SMARTER TASTES.

Cheap clothes, even moderate-priced suitings of the best materials, are miles out of sight. A first-class authority on wool indicated the only remedy to the *Evening Standard* recently.

"The war has enlarged the public that wants something smart," he said. "The number of people who could buy the smart things used to be comparatively small. Now the great number of people who want the smart things have the money to buy them.

"Very well. You can't make a smart costume for man or woman out of medium are made out of merino. And the girls crossbred wool. The perfectly smart smooth things that people are wanting are made out of merino. And the girls earning 10s. a week, typists, secretaries, will have them. They earn their 50s. and they put it on their back. They want the best, and very nice they all look in their smart clothes.

"But there is not enough merino wool. It doesn't exist. No manipulation by the State or by the manufacturers can alter the situation. There is a terrific demand for an article that is very short.

"Clothes like shooting suits, country house suits could be made out of medium crossbred wool, and if the City clerk and the smart typist and others could only do with such suitings for a time the price of merino wool fabrics would of course come down.

"The Government turned down a standard clothing scheme that might have helped in solving the problem."

What of Mr. Mackinder's charges of profiteering both by manufacturers and the State? "The Government itself," he said, "was making colossal profits."

The *Evening Standard* waited upon Sir Arthur Goldfinch, chairman of the Wool Council of the Ministry of Munitions, and asked about the allegation.

GOVERMENT'S PROFITS.

Sir Arthur gave a considered statement:—

"It is true that the Government is re-selling merino wool and fine crossbred wool from Australia and New Zealand at a price very much higher than the basis price fixed in the contracts between the Government and those Dominions. It is also true that the basis price in those contracts was very much lower than the price being obtained at the time by all sheep farmers outside the British Dominions.

"It was clearly understood that when the wool was no longer needed for military purposes it should be sold at market rates and the Dominions should receive one-half of the profit. Australia and New Zealand are clearly entitled to this, and their their sheep farmers are not doing so well as those of this country, South Africa, and of India, who get the top market price without sharing the profit with the British taxpayer.

"It is worth noting that rise in wool is confined to the more expensive qualities, merino and fine cross-bred. Medium and low cross-bred wools are about the same price as they were in 1916, calculated in British currency, but calculated in United States, Dutch, and Scandinavian currency the prices for such classes of wool are considerably cheaper than they were during the war, and almost the same as they were six years ago.

"What has happened is that there has been a great run on the finer classes of wool, which are now being consumed more rapidly than they are grown, and a great rise in price was natural and almost inevitable."

As regards Mr. Mackinder's startling statement that "the margin of profit between the War Office profit allowed on the production and the profit made now varied from 400 per cent. to 3,200 per cent.," this involves a case of trade exploiting and profiteering, and an official expert who knows the trade through and through was requested to give his view.

"Mr. Mackinder's statement has been popularly read differently from what was said.

SPINNERS' 30 PER CENT.

"The worsted spinners are not making 400 to 3,200 per cent. profit on yarn, as many people have supposed, but Mr. Mackinder said that the profit had been increased in that ratio.

"Take an illustration. A good average quality of yarn would cost 120d. per lb.; say the selling price is 121d.; profit, 1d. Suppose the selling price goes up to 131d., that would show 3,000 per cent. increase on the profit, but would only be about 30 per cent. profit on the outlay.

"What is nearer the figures would show, I think, that the profit on outlay was nearer 4 per cent. originally, and is now about 30 per cent. And there is no doubt that it is a great deal too much.

"But you cannot make an all-round statement on the subject. Some manufacturers make better bargains for materials. Two mills working next door to one another with the same machinery, even if they sell the stuff at the same price, may be making quite different profits."

PRINCE LICHNOWSKY'S 50 TONS OF FURNITURE.

It is announced that the furniture belonging to Prince Lichnowsky, formerly German Ambassador in London, will be forwarded to the prince's country residence in Germany within the next few weeks.

These effects were removed from the Embassy building in Carlton House-terrace in 1914, and have been stored in London ever since. They amount to about 50-ton weight in all, and include many famous antiques and tapestries.

It is proposed to convey the goods in vans to Harwich, escorted by two or three of the men who have been in charge of them, who will travel with the prince's belongings to Germany.

Up to the present, no instructions have been received from the authorities with regard to the furniture from the Austrian Embassy, which is also stored in London.

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UNITED STATES AND EUROPE'S FINANCE.

MINISTER'S WARNING.

According to the New York correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company, Mr. Caster Glass, United States Secretary of the Treasury—a post corresponding to that of our Chancellor of the Exchequer—has made an extremely important pronouncement upon the financial and economic situation in Europe and the attitude of the United States Government thereto. His views are contained in a letter to Mr. H. L. Ferguson, chairman of the United States Chamber of Commerce, the text of which is as follows:—

The people of the United States are being called upon by taxes and otherwise not only to meet Government expenditure, but to reduce the war debt. So far as the countries of Europe are concerned the adoption of a similar policy is a matter for the Governments of those countries and the Reparations Commission. In their efforts to alleviate the situation the United States Government have done all that was considered advisable and practicable. The Treasury is opposed to future governmental aid beyond that outlined in my annual report and in my recent communication to the Ways and Means Committee to Congress. With respect to the extension of interest of the Allied Governments' obligations held by us, and to the supplying of relief to certain portions of Europe, the Governments of the world must now cut out banking and trade loans from Government to Government, which not only involve additional taxes or borrowings by the lending Government with the inflation attendant thereon, but also the continuance by the borrowing Government of its control over private activities, which only postpones sound solutions of the problems. The Treasury is opposed to Government control over foreign trade and finance, and even more opposed to private control. It is convinced that the credits required for the economic restoration and revival of trade must be supplied through private channels, and that, as a necessary contribution to that end, the Governments of the world must assist in the restoration of confidence, stability, and freedom of commerce by the adoption of sound fiscal policies, whilst the Reparations Commission must promptly adopt a just and constructive policy.

The Treasury has not looked with favour upon certain features of the memorial, nor yet upon the proposed conference, being apprehensive lest the memorial and conference should serve to cause confusion and revive hopes—which I am certain are doomed to disappointment—that the American people, through their Government, will be called upon to assume the burdens of Europe by means of U.S. Government loans. Such matters as the suggestion of further Governmental loans by the United States, the cancellation of some or all of the obligations of European Governments held by the United States—as contemplated by a passage contained in the European memorial, but omitted from the American memorial—and the deferring of the obligations of foreign Governments held by the United States to liens created in favour of loans to be hereafter made for reconstruction purposes are clearly not appropriate for consideration in such a conference as is contemplated by the memorial. The Treasury, with the co-operation of the Federal Reserve Board, long since removed the embargo on the export of gold, thus enabling American citizens, and, indeed, the nations of the world to the extent that they find credit here, to finance their purchases throughout the world in cash. Rightly or wrongly, a different policy has been pursued in Europe. Since the cessation of hostilities the European Governments have maintained their embargoes upon the export of gold. The rectification of the exchanges now adverse to Europe lies primarily in the hands of the European Governments. The normal method of meeting an adverse international balance is to ship gold. The refusal to ship gold prevents the rectification of an adverse exchange. The need of gold embargoes lies in the expanded currency and credit structure of Europe.

Relief would be found in disarmament, the resumption of industrial life and activity, the imposition of adequate taxation, and the issue of adequate domestic loans. The American people should not be, in my opinion, called upon to finance, and would not, in my opinion, respond to the demand that they should finance, the requirements of Europe in so far as they result from failure to take these necessary steps for the rehabilitation of credit. Such things as international bond issues, international guarantees, and international measures for the stabilisation of exchange are utterly impracticable so long as there exist inequalities of taxation and domestic financial policies in the various countries involved. When these inequalities no longer exist such devices will be unnecessary. The remedy for the situation is to be found, not in the manufacture of bank credit in the United States for the movement of exports—a process which has already proceeded too far—but in the movement of gold and of investment securities, and, in default of goods or securities, then of gold into this country from Europe and in order that such securities may be absorbed by investors, our people must consume less and save. The United States could not, if it would, assume the burdens of all the earth. It cannot undertake to finance the requirements of Europe, because it cannot shape the fiscal policies of the Governments of Europe.

Mr. Carter Glass's letter may be regarded as the first official reply to the important memorial by Lord Robert Cecil, sent to the Governments of Great Britain, the United States, France, Holland, Switzerland, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark.

(Continued 1 foot of next column.)

This memorial urged the above-named Powers to convene a meeting of financial representatives for the purpose of examining the situation of the world at the present time and of recommending, in the event of their deciding that co-operative assistance is necessary and advisable, to whom and by whom aid should be given and on what general conditions.

Identical memoranda were presented to their respective Governments by prominent men in Switzerland, Sweden, Denmark, and Norway, and among the American signatories of a proclamation on similar lines were Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, Mr. Hoover, Mr. Vanderlip, the well known banker; Mr. Taft, ex-President; Mr. Herrick, formerly Ambassador to France; Mr. Hepburn; and Mr. Stillman, the philanthropist.

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THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION No. 1

THERAPION No. 2

THERAPION No. 3

No. 1 for Bladder Catarrh. No. 2 for Blood & Skin Diseases. No. 3 for Chronic Weaknesses.

SOLE BY LEADING CHEMISTS. PRICE 10 FRANCS. DR. LE CLERC MED. CO., Haverstock Rd., N.W.3, London.

BEWARE OF TRADE-MARKED WORDS: "THERAPION" IN ONE WORD. GIVE WARNING TO CHEMISTS WHO TRY TO SUBSTITUTE SOMETHING ELSE.

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can be kept in a Perfect Condition all the year round by a regular use of Beetham's La-rola. It effectually removes all Roughness, Redness, Tan, Irritation, etc., and is delightful for Soothing and Refreshing at all seasons. Of all High-class Chemists and Stores. Manufactured by

M. BEETHAM & SON, CHELTENHAM, ENGLAND.

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TOILET WATER

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Paris-France

23

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"KWONGSANG"	Sun.,	21st Mar., D'light.
TIENTSIN	"CHIPSHING"	Tues.,	23rd Mar., D'light.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	"TAKSANG"	Tues.,	23rd Mar., 8 a.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"LAISANG"	Tues.,	23rd Mar., 3 p.m.
KOBE	"FOOKSANG"	Thurs.,	25th Mar., 5 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"HANGSANG"	Fri.,	26th Mar., D'light.
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Fri.,	26th Mar., 3 p.m.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	"HINSANG"	Sat.,	27th Mar., NOON
KOBE	"KWAISANG"	Wed.,	31st Mar., 5 P.M.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This Line affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore; returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully-qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE:—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtsze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE:—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE:—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoihow when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE:—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers. Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kuching, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawao and Lahad Datu.

TIENTSIN LINE:—A regular service is run from March to November between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwai and Chefoo.

CALCUTTA LINE.

S.S. "LAISANG"

will be despatched on or about **March 23rd,** for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, PORT SWETTENHAM and MADRAS.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.,

GENERAL MANAGERS

TELEPHONE No. 215.

GLEN AND SHIRE

Joint Service of Steamers.

U.K.—STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN SERVICE.

OUTWARDS.

Vessel	Due Hongkong
"PROFESSOR"	31st Mar.
"GLENADE"	23rd April.
"GLENENCE"	7th April.

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel	Leaves Hongkong	Discharges
"GLENIFFER"	23rd April	GENOA, LONDON & ANTWERP.

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For freight or further particulars please apply to:—

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.,

AGENTS: { The Glen Line, Ltd: / The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co: / Owners of "Shire" Line:

Tel. No. 215, sub. ex 22.

Cable Address: Kawakisen, Kobe. Bentley's, A.B.C. 5th Ed. and Scott's Codes.

Telephone: Sannomiy 2344, 2342.

KAWASAKI KISEN KAISHA

(KAWASAKI STEAMSHIP CO.)

CAPITAL PAID-UP Y20,000,000

President: Mr. Y. KAWASAKI.
Vice-President: Mr. K. MATSUKATA.
Managing Director: Mr. MASAYA ABE.

The Company has on hand a Large Number of

NEW CARGO STEAMERS

ALWAYS READY FOR

CHARTERS of all descriptions.

The following are comprised in the Company's Fleet:—

Eleven steamers of 9,100 tons each deadweight.

And, under the Company's management:—

Twenty steamers of about 9,100 tons deadweight each

Two steamers of about 6,400 tons deadweight each,

Belonging to the Kawasaki Dockyard Co., Ltd.)

For Charter Rates and all other particulars apply to the

KAWASAKI KISEN KAISHA,

No. 8, BUND, KOBE.

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SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

March 19th.

Ariake Maru, Japanese str., 1,747 tons, Capt. Sasanuki, from Moji, with a cargo of coal.—O.S.K.

Arratoon Apcar, British str., 2,931 tons, Capt. Rowe, from Amoy, with a general cargo.—P. & O.

Chip Shing, British str., 1,199 tons, Capt. Matthews, from Tientsin and Chefoo, with a general cargo. J. M. & Co.

Colorado Springs, American str., 5,347 tons, Capt. Armstrong, from Manila, with a general cargo.—Struthers & Dixon.

Copenhagen, Danish str., 1,333 tons, Capt. Edeholm, from Moji, with a general cargo.—Arnold Bros.

Ecuador, American str., 5,544 tons, Capt. Yardley, from San Francisco, with a general cargo.—Pacific Mail S.S. Co.

Hanoi, French str., 739 tons, Captain Morvan, from Haiphong, with a general cargo.—Lapicque.

Hok Cantong, Chinese str., 556 tons, Capt. Leung Hing, from Kwong Chow Wan, with a general cargo.—Yat Hing.

Hsin Chang, Chinese str., 1,258 tons, Capt. Wallace, from Canton, with a general cargo.—C.M.S.N. & Co.

Kum Sang, British str., 3,077 tons, Capt. Anderson, from Moji, with a general cargo.—J. M. & Co.

Kwong Sang, British str., 1,628 tons, Woodgett, from Canton, with a general cargo.—J. M. & Co.

Shantung, British str., 1,560 tons, Capt. Monkman, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—B. & S.

Songma, French str., 234 tons, Captain Paulait, from Haiphong, with a general cargo.—Lapickue.

Taming, British str., 1,356 tons, Capt. Richards, from Manila, with a general cargo.—B. & S.

Tjibodas, Dutch str., 2,953 tons, Captain Van Buren Schele, from Muntok, with a general cargo.—J. C. J. L.

Ying Chow, British str., 1,216 tons, Capt. Simons, from Canton, with a general cargo.—B. & S.

Yunnan, British str., 1,206 tons, Captain Turnbull, from Hongay, with a cargo of coal.—B. & S.

CLEARANCES.

March 19th.

Archer, for San Francesco.
Benwon, for Nagasaki.
Borneo Maru, for Batavia.
Copenhagen, for Copenhazen.
Hoi Ching, for Foochow.
Hsin Lee, for Dairen.
Hsin Tak, for Shanghai.
Kwang Lee, for Canton.
Loongsang, for Manila.
Saigon Maru, for Bombay.
Shantung, for Canton.
Shidzuoka Maru, for London.
Teikai Maru, for Keelung.
Toyora Maru, for Singapore.
Tuet Shang, for Swatow.
Yunnan, for Shanghai.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

The R.M.S. *Empress of Russia* arrived at Kobe, on March 17th, left there on March 18th, and was due at Yokohama on March 19th.

The R.M.S. *Empress of Japan* arrived at Kobe on March 18th, at 5 p.m., left there on March 18th, midnight, and was due at Nagasaki on March 20th, at 6 a.m.

The R.M.S. *Monteagle* arrived at Tsingtau on March 18th, left that port the same day, and is due at Shanghai to-day.

BIG T.K.K. PROGRAMME.

The T.K.K. will have eleven big cargo-boats consecutively launched from March, and may open an extra European line, besides the New York, *viâ* Panama, New Orleans or and South Africa East Coast lines. The San Francisco-Hongkong line may be extended to Los Angeles and Singapore. The eleven cargo-boats comprise the *Meiyo-maru*, *Tokayo-maru*, *Heiyo-maru*, *Hayo-maru*, *Miyo-maru*, *Juyo-maru*, *Fukuyo-maru*, and *Soyo-maru*, 6,500 tons, *Giuyo-maru* and *Bokuyo-maru*, 12,500 tons, the biggest freighters in Japan, and the semi-passengers boat *Bakuyo-maru*, 12,500 tons.

DOLLAR LINER IN DISTRESS.

The Dollar Line str. *Heigho* was reported by wireless to be in distress about 700 miles off Yokohama, with her steering gear out of order and her decks giving way. The Admiral Line str. *Eldridge* was sent to her assistance, and is believed to be *en route* from Puget Sound ports to Kobe with a heavy cargo, says the *Japan Advertiser*.

NEW SHIPPING FIRM ON EUROPEAN RUN.

SUPPORTED BY BOMBAY INTERESTS.

A new shipping company called the Anglo-Indian Colonial Navigation Company has been established in Bombay, according to information received in Tokio. The promoters of the company include many influential business men, exporters, and shipping agents at Bombay, and its capital is 100,000,000 rupees. The company will begin operations with ten steamers of 6,000 tons each, and open two shipping lines, one between the west coast of India and Europe, the other between India, the Straits Settlements, Hongkong, America, and Europe. On both lines regular monthly services will be maintained.

In view of the important interests held by Japanese shipping companies in the Indian trade, it is feared that the new Indian shipping services will affect them. Japan's shipping is already suffering from the extended operations of American companies in the Pacific and from the resumption of operations by British companies in the Orient, which were suspended during the war. It is expected that the operations of the new Indian shipping company will add to the difficulties of the Japanese companies concerned.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. *Ecuador*, on March 19th.:—Mrs. Helen Bendle, Miss M. M. Benney, Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Berry, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Brainerd, Capt. and Mrs. E. L. Buchwalter, Mr. J. H. Bothwell, Mr. J. S. Broadhead, Mr. J. R. Burgett, Mr. F. Van Buskirk, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Bush, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Callow, Mr. John S. Chipman, Mr. and Mrs. James Christy, Col. and Mrs. D. Jay Collver, Mrs. C. A. Culver, Judge and Mrs. A. S. Crossfield, Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Church, Mr. and Mrs. O. J. Daoust, Mr. and Mrs. J. Diederick, Archbishop O'Doherty, Mr. and Mrs. E. Porter Fraker, Mr. F. Ferguson, Mr. V. A. Fletcher, Mrs. F. E. Forgie, Mr. and Mrs. I. H. Goare, Miss Edith Gearge, Mr. F. L. Gegelein, Mr. L. Goldenberg, Mr. Adam Graham, Miss Effie J. Graham, Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Greenbaum, Mr. and Mrs. W. Hampe, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Hickerson, Mr. C. R. Hemenway, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. de Jesus, Mrs. P. Libby, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Lyman, Judge C. F. Lobinger, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Martin, Miss Frances Martin, Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Martin, Mrs. J. M. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. McIntosh, Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Moorehead, Mrs. E. McVean, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. More, Mrs. Marion Neil, Miss E. J. McCullogh, Mr. J. C. McCoy, Mr. Geo. A. Malcolm, Rev. J. McErlain, Mr. E. Miller, Mrs. A. G. Pettibone, Mrs. V. W. Pendergrass, Mr. M. Pett, Dr. J. S. B. Pratt, Mrs. R. M. Quilling, Miss Helen B. Russell, Mr. G. Reyes, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Steeber, Miss Martha Steeber, Mr. A. Suntay, Mr. J. Soncuya, Dr. and Mrs. E. W. Stafford, Mr. and Mrs. W. I. Thompson, Mr. H. A. Trussell, Rev. C. C. Truemper, Dr. A. B. Talbot, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Wright, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Young, and Mr. V. Yamzon.

ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the *HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS*, January to June, 1919.

With INDEX, Price $7.50.

On Sale at the HONGKONG DAILY PRESS Office.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
NEW YORK via PANAMA	Charlton Hall	Brit	The Bank Line, Ltd.	On 31st inst
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	Siberia Maru	Jap.	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	About 15th Apr.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	China	Am.	China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	On 20th inst
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	Nanking	Am.	China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	On 25th inst.
SAN FRANCISCO via USUAL PORTS OF CALL	Ecuador	Am.	Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	On 1st Apr.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 24th inst.
NEW YORK via PANAMA CANAL	Gaelic Prince	Am.	Shewan, Tomes & Co.	On 1st Apr.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	Colombia	Am.	Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	On 1st Apr.
SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER &c.	West Ivan	Brl.	Frank Waterhouse & Co.	On 21st Apr.
SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA & VANCOUVER	Eldridge	Am.	The Admiral Line Pacific S.S. Co	About 12th Apr.
PORTLAND	Pawlett	Am.	The Admiral Line Pacific S.S. Co	About 2nd Apr.
SEATTLE & VICTORIA via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, &c.	Tajima Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	About 29th inst
VANCOUVER via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	Empress of Japan	Brit.	Canadian Pacific O.S. Ltd.	On 21st inst.
VANCOUVER via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	Monteagle	Brit.	Canadian Pacific O.S. Ltd.	On 29th inst.
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA	Manila Maru	Jap.	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 30th inst.
MARSEILLES & LONDON via SUEZ, PORT SAID &c.	Banca	Brit.	P. & O. B. I. & A. L.	On 20th Apr.
MARSEILLES via HOIPHONG, SAIGON, SUEZ &c.	Paul Lecat	Fren.	Messageries Maritimes	About 28th inst.
GENOA & LONDON	Glenieffer	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd	About 4th Apr.
LONDON & ANTWERP	Andes Maru	Jap.	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 23rd Apr.
LONDON & ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PENANG, &c.	Kaga Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 28nd inst.
LONDON	City of Norwich	Brit	The Bank Line, Ltd.	On 2nd Apr., at Noon.
BOMBAY & COLOMBO	Ganges Maru	Jap.	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 27th Apr.
BOMBAY & COLOMBO via SINGAPORE	Shinyo Maru	Jap	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 24th inst.
BOMBAY via STRAITS & COLOMBO	Dilwara	Brit.	P. & O. B. I. & A. L.	On 20th inst.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & BELAWAN-DELI	Van Waerwyck	Dut.	Java-China-Japan-Lijn	About 17th Apr.
SINGAPORE, PENANG, C'BO, ADEN, P. S. & TRIESTE	Pilena	Brit.	Dodwell & Co., Ltd.	On 29th inst.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	Laisang	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	About 29th inst.
CALCUTTA via STRAITS & RANGOON	Arratoon Apcar	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 23rd inst., at 3 P.M.
CALCUTTA & RANGOON via SINGAPORE & PENANG	Hakodate Maru	Jap.	P. & O. B. I. & A. L.	On 20th inst., at 1 P.M.
SANDAKAN	Hinsang	Brit.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 23rd inst.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA	Gabo	Chl.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 27th inst. at Noon.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA	Tango Maru	Jap.	The China & Australia S.S. Co.	About 24th inst.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS	Changsha	Brit.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 28th inst., at 11 A.M.
BUENOS, AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, &c.	Tacoma Maru	Jap.	Butterfield & Swire	On 29th inst.
VAL PARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRCISCO &c.	Seiyo Maru	Jap.	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 1st Apr.
KOBE	Fooksang	Brit.	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 11th May.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	Nikko Maru	Jap.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 25th inst., at 5 P.M.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAU	Yingchow	Brit.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 23rd inst., at 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI via WATOW	Kwongsang	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 20th inst., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI & KOBE	Madras	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 21st inst., at D'light.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	Tamba Maru	Jap.	P. & O. B. I. & A. L.	About 23rd inst.
SHANGHAI	Sunning	Brit.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 25th inst., at 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI	Tjibodas	Dut.	Butterfield & Swire	On 25th inst., at Noon.
SHANGHAI	Hangsang	Brit.	Java-China-Japan Lijn	About 25th inst.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	Morialta	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 26th inst., at D'light.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	Haihong	Brit.	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	On 13rd inst., at 1 P.M.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	Haiching	Brit.	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	On 26th inst., at 1 P.M.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Luchow	Brit.	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	On 30th inst., at 1 P.M.
KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY	Kaijo Maru	Jap.	Butterfield & Swire	On 23rd inst., at 9 A.M.
TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY	Soahn Maru	Jap.	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 21st inst.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	Taksang	Brit.	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 25th inst.
MANILA	Yuensang	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd	On 23rd inst., at 8 A.M.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Taming	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd	On 26th inst., at 3 P.M.
SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE	Unnan Maru	Jap.	Butterfield & Swire	On 23rd inst., at 4 P.M.
			Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 1st Apr.

CPOS

SAILINGS

HONGKONG to VANCOUVER

(via Shanghai, Nagasaki (*Moji) Kobe & Yokohama)

STEAMERS	FROM HONGKONG	DUE VANCOUVER
Empress of Japan..	Mar 29	Apr. 19
* Monteagle...	Mar. 30	Apr. 24
Empress of Asia ...	Apr. 8	Apr. 26
Empress of Russia	May 6	May 24
Empress of Japan..	May 26	June 16
Empress of Asia ...	June 3	June 21
* Monteagle...	June 4	June 28
Empress of Russia	July 1	July 19
Empress of Japan...	July 20	Aug. 10
Empress of Asia ...	July 29	Aug. 16
* Monteagle...	Aug. 5	Aug. 29
Empress of Russia	Aug. 26	Sept. 13
Empress of Japan...	Sept. 14	Oct. 5
Empress of Asia ...	Sept. 23	Oct. 11

Passages Fares Hongkong to United Kingdom.

EMPRESS of RUSSIA / EMPRESS of ASIA 16,850 Tons Reg — Gold $553

EMPRESS OF JAPAN 6,000 Tons Reg / MONTEAGLE 6,163 Tons Reg. — Gold $485

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VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most comfortable route to America and Europe.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG AT NOON.

S.S. "ECUADOR" — Wednesday, Mar. 24th.
S.S. "COLOMBIA" — Wednesday, Apr. 21st.
S.S. "VENEZUELA" — Wednesday, May 19th.

ALSO

S.S. "WEST MINGO" Wednesday, March 24th, for San Francisco via Shanghai, Yokohama and Honolulu.

S.S. "WEST KASSON" Late April, for Baltimore, via Suez and usual Ports of call.

HONGKONG—CALCUTTA SERVICE.

S.S. "JACOX" Monday, March 22nd, for Madras *via* Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, Rangoon and Calcutta.

Cargo accepted on through Bills of Lading to Baltimore, Havana, Mexico, Central and South American ports.

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SEATTLE & VICTORIA via Shanghai & Japan ports

Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern, Northern Pacific and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways.

TAJIMA MARU (calling Manila) ... Sunday, 21st Mar.
KATORI MARU ... Tuesday, 13th Apr., at 11 a.m.
SUWA MARU ... Sunday, 2nd May, at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said and Marseilles.

KAGA MARU ... Friday, 2nd Apr., at Noon.

HAMBURG, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.

DAKAR MARU ... End of April.
TSUYAMA MARU ... End of April.

LIVERPOOL & MARSEILLES via Singapore. Colombo, Suez and Port Said.

TOBA MARU ... Beginning of April.
WAKASA MARU (calling Genoa) ... Beginning of May.

MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

TANGO MARU ... Sunday, 28th Mar. at 11 a.m.
NIKKO MARU ... Wednesday, 21st Apr. at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK & HAVANA via Kobe, Yokohama, Muroran, SAN Francisco, Panama & Colon.

TOTTORI MARU ... Wednesday, 17th March, at 4 P.M.
GENOA MARU ... Wednesday, 7th April.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.

TOSA MARU ... End of March.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

SHINYO MARU ... Saturday, 20th March.
SHINZUI MARU ... Friday, 2nd April.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

HAKODATE MARU ... Sunday, 28th March.
RANGOON MARU ... Friday, 2nd April

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

NIKKO MARU ... Tuesday, 23rd Mar., at 11 a.m.
AKI MARU ... Saturday, 17th Apr., at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

TAMBA MARU ... Thursday, 25th Mar., at 11 a.m.
TENSHIN MARU ... Wednesday, 31st March

For further information apply to—NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

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LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. [486

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The following is a list of unclaimed telegrams lying in the Eastern Extension, Australasia and China Telegraph Company's office at Hongkong:—

ADDRESS	FROM
Bradles	Rangoon
Chework	Kuala Lumpur
Gjessing Clavreiss	Singapore
Lipson	Shanghai
Martins Limited	Perth, W.A.
Nagase	London
Okahiras	Manchester
Pearse Moh	Bombay
Parasia	Paris
Robiken	Lapas
Selliago, Argentine Consulate	Durban
Yangworks	London

The following unclaimed telegrams are lying in the Great Northern Telegraph Company's office at Hongkong:—

ADDRESS	FROM
Ogihomatsu Barahatae	Tanokuchi
Courtrea	Shanghai
World Insurance Co.	Shanghai
Frederick A. Smith, Butterfield & Swire s.s. *Sunning*	Shanghai
Sinthyakee	Amoy
Poussette, Trade Commissioner	Shanghai
Soonthai	Amoy
Yanfongtong, Tafudell street	Shanghai
Shingyiek, No. 234, Des Voeux Road	Amoy
Yatheung, Tessaloen, c/o Penswantam Sektangtsai	Amoy
Tonakaslu	Osaka
Fentsch Osterestante	Vladivostock
Mouro, Hongkong Hotel	Tientsin
Leeyuenchiang	Shanghai
0295	Shanghai
Voutongcheong, Fayt On Tai Lee, Des Voeux Road	Yokohama
Mogigomsi	Osaka
Ensign	Kobe
Leung Yau Cheang, Ming Lock	Shanghai
Gaan	

CHURCH SERVICES.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL, Hongkong. 5th Sunday in Lent, March 21st, 1920. Holy Communion (7.30 a.m.) Matins (11 a.m.) Children's Service (10 a.m.) Responses, Ferial; Venite, Barnby; Psalms, 32 (4th evening) Battishill, Jones; Te Deum, Woodward, Smart, Turle; Benedictus, Barnby; Hymns, verses 1, 2, 11, 12, 19 20, 22, 24 and G. P. in unison; Hymn 332 verses 1 and 4 in unison Hymn 96, verses 1 3, and 6 in unison. Holy Communion (12 Noon). Evensong (6 p.m.) Responses, Ferial; Psalms, 51 (10th morning), Felton; Magnificat, Macfarren; Nunc Dimittis, Wesley; Hymns, 107, 260, 96. *N.B.*—Psalm 51 verses 1, 5, 14, 18 and G. P. in unison; Hymn 107, verses 1, 4 and 8 in unison; Hymn 200 verses 1, 2, 4 and 6 in unison; Hymn 96 verses 1, 3, and 6 in unison.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, Kowloon. 21st March, 1920, 5th Sunday in Lent. Holy Communion at 8.15 a.m. Hongkong Cadets' Church Parade. Morning Prayer at 11 a.m. Opening, Voluntary; Hymn 147; Venite, Goodson; Psalms, 21 Hopkins; Te Deum, Woodward, Smart and Turle; Benedictus, Langdon; Hymns, 167 Tune 259, 269 Tune 397. Evening Prayer at 6 p.m. Opening, Voluntary; Hymn, 548; Psalms 51 Fulton; Magnificat, Smart; Nunc Dimittis, Monk; Hymns, 188 Tune, Sankey, 597; Vesper Hymn 141—1st and last verses.

UNION CHURCH, Kennedy Road. Sunday, March 21st. Morning Service at 11 a.m. Hymns, 363, 237, 613, 616; Psalm 93. Evening Service at 6 p.m. Hymns 229, 219, 392, 370. Preacher, Rev. J. Kirk Macnaghie.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, Wanchai. Sunday, March 21st, 1920. Morning Service at 10.15 a.m. Preacher, Rev. C. A. Gimblett, M.A. Evening Service at 6 p.m. Preacher, Rev. A. H. Bray, M.A., B.D.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, MacDonnell Road. Sunday, 11.15 a.m. Wednesday, 5.30 p.m.

WEATHER REPORT.

March 19th, at 12.15.—No returns from Japan and Vladivostock.

Pressure has decreased slightly at the majority of reporting stations; the anti-cyclone is moving slowly eastward, and is probably central over Korea.

Fresh monsoon will prevail over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 4.63 inches, against an average of 4.76 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICT	FORECAST.
Hongkong to Gap Rock	E. winds, fresh; cloudy, some drizzling rain or mist.
Formosa Channel	Northerly winds, strong.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocks	The same as No. 1.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 20th to 28th March, 1920.

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER H'kong Standard Time	HIGH WATER Height	LOW WATER H'kong Standard Time	LOW WATER Height
		h. m.	ft. in	h. m.	ft. in
Satur	20	m 9 14	5 7	m 3 22	1 5
		9 29 a	6 8	3 23 a	1 9
Sun.	21	m 8 45	6 1	m 3 58	1 6
		10 14 a	6 6	4 3 a	1 5
Mon.	22	m 10 18	6 6	m 4 20	1 9
		11 3 a	6 2	4 45 a	1 4
Tues	23	m 10 54	6 7	m 4 47	2 2
		11 48 a	5 6	5 23 a	1 3
Wed.	24	m 11 25	6 6	m 5 20	2 7
				6 31 a	1 5
Thur.	25	m 1 8	5 0	m 5 54	3 2
		0 24 a	6 7	7 44 a	1 7
Fri	26	m 2 26	4 4	m 6 32	2 5
		1 24 a	6 6	9 12 a	1 8

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE

For **BOSTON & NEW YORK.**

S.S. "LUCERIC" via **Panama and Havana April 20th.**

Subject to change without notice.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE
INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN direct or with transhipment at CALCUTTA and/or COLOMBO.

For particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
Managing Agents.

1a

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

LONDON & ANTWERP ... "CITY OF NORWICH" ... 27th April.
LONDON "KAZEMBE" 20th May.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
General Agents.

or to REISS & Co., Canton.

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C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

For	Steamer	To Sail
SHANGHAI and TSINGTAO	"YINGCHOW"	On 20th Mar., 4 P.M.
PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"KAIFONG"	On 21st Mar., 10 A.M.
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"LUCHOW"	On 23rd Mar., 9 A.M.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 23rd Mar., 4 P.M.
AMOY, SHANGHAI & PUKOW	"SHANTUNG"	On 23rd Mar., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 25th Mar., Noon.

☞ SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (thrice weekly) and Tsingtao (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtsze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

☞ BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

TELEPHONE 35

4

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passenger Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW

AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"MORJALTA" (Hailoong)	Capt. Ed. Walker	TUESDAY, 23rd Mar., at 1 P.M.
"HAIHONG" ...	Capt. W. C. Passmore	FRIDAY, 26th Mar., at 1 P.M.
"HAICHING"	Capt. A. H. Stewart	TUESDAY, 30th Mar., at 1 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
General Manager.

3

NEW YORK DIRECT.

Joint Service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

(OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD. AND CHINA MUTUAL S.N. CO., LTD.)

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD).

Sailings from Hongkong.

"CHARLTON HALL" ...	...	... via Panama & Havana ...	31st Mar.
* "JASON"	...	... via Suez	10th April.
"CITY OF COLOMBO"	...	... via Suez	5th May.
* EURYMACHUS" ...	...	... via Panama	12th May.

* calling at Boston

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owner's option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG.
HONGKONG AND CANTON REISS & CO., CANTON.

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P. & O. - BRITISH INDIA, APCAR AND EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN LINES

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND).

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
* "BANCA" (Cargo only)	6,000	28th Mar.	MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL & ANTWERP.
* "KHIVA"	9,000	3rd Apr.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"DILWARA"	5,400	17th Apr.	S'pore, Colombo, Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"ARRATOON APCAR"	4,500	20th Mar. 1 P.M.	Straits, Rangoon & Calcutta.
"JAPAN"	6,000	30th Mar.	Do.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

			Sandakan, Thursday Island,
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	28th April.	Queensland Ports and
"EASTERN"	4,000	19th May.	Sydney, Melbourne.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"MADRAS"	7,000	23rd Mar.	Shanghai & Kobe.
"NORE"	6,700	2nd Apr.	Shanghai & Kobe.

* CALLS AT ANTWERP

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Tickets Interchangeable.

1st Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

Parcels Measuring not more than 2½ft. x 2ft. x 1 will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freights, Handbooks, etc., apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.

22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

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THE ADMIRAL LINE

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY

TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER.

(Calling at Shanghai and Kobe).

"ELKTON"	About March 19th.
"ELDRIDGE"	About April 2nd.
"CITY OF SPOKANE	About April 23rd.
"ICONIUM"	About May 21th.
"CROSSKEYS"	About June 2nd.

For PORTLAND direct.

(Calling at Shanghai and Kobe).

"PAWLETT"	About March 29th.
"COAXET"	About April 17th.
"WABAN"	About May 15th.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland Common points.

For Freight and Particulars apply to

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

TELEPHONE 2477 & 2478. Fifth Floor, HONGKONG MANSIONS.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" "CHINA" "NILE"

15,000 tons. 10,200 tons. 11,000 tons.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.

"NANKING"	"CHINA"	"NILE"
Mar. 25th.	Mar. 25th.	May 15th.

An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent
Prince's Buildings. Ice House Street Tel. 1942

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers.	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SHINYO MARU	22,000	... April 1st.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	... April 1st, from Yokohama.
* PERSIA MARU	9,000	... April 19th.
KOREA MARU	20,000	... May 3rd
TENYO MARU	22,000	... May 24th.

* Omits Shanghai

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, ALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDEAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SEIYO MARU	14,000	... May 11th.
KIYO MARU	17,200	... July 13th.
ANYO MARU	18,500	... Sept. 9th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd., and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

FREIGHT SERVICE.

Direct Freight Service to CUBA and NEW ORLEANS, via San Francisco, Balboa and The Panama Canal.

Steamer	Leaves Hongkong.
CHOYO MARU	APRIL or MAY.

For all information as to rates, freight space, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, Manager,
King's Building.

Telephone 2374 and 2375.

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MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination	Steamer & Displacement	Sailing Dates.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"ANDRE LEBON" 22,000 ...	On or about 24th March
	"ARMAND BEHIC" 10,000 ..	On or about 6th April.
	"CORDILLERE" ... 10,000 ...	On or about 25th April.
SHANGHAI (Only) ...		
MARSEILLES VIA SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DJIBOUTI, SUEZ, PORT-SAID	"PAUL LECAT" 20,000 ... * calling at Haiphong.	On or about 4th April.
Cargo boat for EUROPE to call at MARSEILLES, and if sufficient inducement offers, GENOA, HAVRE, DUNKIRK, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM		

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

R. RODENFUSER,
Acting Agent,
Queen's Building.

TELEPHONE 740.

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O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

LONDON & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"ANDES MARU	Monday,	22nd March.
* "HAVANA MARU"		April
* "HAVRE MARU"		May.

* Call Marseilles.

GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading, shipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO SANTOS, MAURITIUS DURBAN and CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.

"TACOMA MARU Thursday, 1st April

BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

"SAIGON MARU"	Friday,	19th March.
"GANGES MARU"	Wednesday,	24th March.
"BURMA MARU"	Saturday,	10th April.

SAIGON, BANGKOK, SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service.

"UNNAN MARU" Thursday, 1st April.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

"KOSOKU MARU" Friday, 2nd April.

VICTORIA VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA—Regular fortnightly services touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"MANILA MARU"	Tuesday,	20th April.
"ARABIA MARU"		

both call at Shanghai

JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Yokohama.

KEELUNG via SWATOW, AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and arrive at and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the Harbour Office.

"KAIJO MARU" Sunday, 21st March.

For **TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.**

'SOSHU MARU" Thursday, 25th March.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA,
Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. No. 744 and 745.

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AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Steamer	Arr. Hongkong from Australia	Lv. Hongkong for Austra
"CHANGSHA"	7th SAILING SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.	March 29th

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports.

For freight and passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. 433

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

INWARD MAILS.

From	Per	Due
Europe (via Negapatam)	*Santhia*	20th Mar.
U.S.A., Canada and Shanghai	*Mathura*	21st Mar.
Straits	*Madras*	21st Mar.
Australia and Manila	*Nikko Maru*	22nd Mar.
Shanghai	*Gunning*	22nd Mar.
Japan	*Shinyo Maru*	24th Mar.
Bombay and Straits	*Tenshin Maru*	30th Mar.

OUTWARD MAILS.

For	Per	Date
Japan via Kobe, *Canada, *United States, *Central and South America and *EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO	*Colorado Springs*	Saturday, 20th, Registration 10.15 A.M. Letters 11.00 A.M.
Straits, Bangkok, and Calcutta & Aden	*Arratoon Apcar*	Saturday, 20th, Noon
Shanghai and North China	*Yingchow*	Saturday, 20th, 3.00 P.M.
*Swatow, *Shanghai, and *North China	*Kwongsang*	Saturday, 20th, 5.00 P.M.
Haiphong	*Song Ma*	Saturday, 20th, 5.00 P.M.
Amoy	*Hong Wan 1*	Saturday, 20th, 5.00 P.M.
Saigon	*Thongsamud*	Saturday, 20th, 5.00 P.M.
*Philippine Islands	*Teenkai*	Sunday, 21st, 9.00 A.M.
Straits, Bangkok and Egypt	*Antilochus*	Sunday, 21st, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy, and Formosa via Keelung	*Kanjo Maru*	Sunday, 21st, 9.00 A.M.
Haiphong	*Kaifong*	Sunday, 21st, 9.00 A.M.
Philippine Islands, *Shanghai, *North China, *Japan via Moji, *Canada, *United States, *Central and South America, and *EUROPE via VICTORIA, B.C.	*Tajima Maru*	Sunday, 21st, Registration 9.00 A.M. Letters 9.00 A.M.
Saigon	*Jacca*	Monday, 22nd, 11.00 A.M.
Formosa via Takao	*Ariake Maru*	Monday, 22nd, 11.00 A.M.
Chefoo and Dairen	*Hsin Ping On*	Monday, 22nd, Noon
Tientsin	*Chipshing*	Monday, 22nd, 5.00 P.M.
Hoihow and Haiphong	*Taksang*	Monday, 22nd, 5.00 P.M.
Fort Bayard, Hoihow and Haiphong	*Hanoi*	Tuesday, 23rd, 8.00 A.M.
Swatow and *Bangkok	*Luchow*	Tuesday, 23rd, 8.00 A.M.
Japan via Nagasaki	*Nikko Maru*	Tuesday, 23rd, 10.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	*Morialta*	Tuesday, 23rd, Noon
Japan via Kobe, Canada, United States, Central and South America and *EUROPE via VICTORIA, B.C.	*Tydarius*	Tuesday, 23rd, Registration 1.45 P.M. Letters 2.30 P.M.
Amoy, *Shanghai and *North China	*Suiyang*	Tuesday, 23rd, 3.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands	*Taming*	Tuesday, 23rd, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai, North China & Japan via Kobe	*Tamba Maru*	Thursday, 25th, 10.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	*Sunning*	Thursday, 25th, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	*Hai Hong*	Friday, 26th, Noon
Philippine Islands, Australia, and New Zealand, via Thursday Island	*Tango Maru*	Sunday, 28th, Registration 9.00 A.M. Letters 9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow	*Haiching*	Tuesday, 30th, Noon

*Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

From Sheungwan Western Branch P. O.

For	On Week-days	On Sunday	On Holidays
Canton and Samshui	7.30 A.M.		7.30 A.M.
	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	1903 A.M.
Tai Ping Tung	9.30 P.M.		9.30 P.M.
Shek Ki	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Kongmoon	8.00 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Kaukong	8.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
	6.00 P.M. Except Saturday	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Wuchow	4.00 P.M.	10.00 A.M.	4.00 P.M.

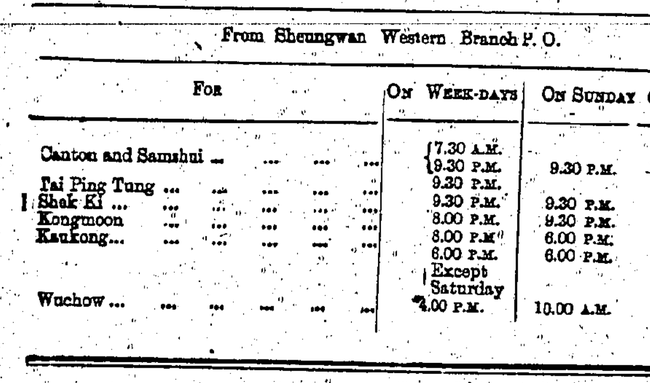
FOR NEW YORK.
PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

"GAELIC PRINCE" ... via Panama Canal ... 15th Apr.
"PERSIAN PRINCE" ... via Panama Canal ... 2nd half May.

Steamers proceed via Panama Canal or Suez Canal at Owners option.

For freight and further particulars, apply to—

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents. 140



THE IDEAL LIGHTING UNIT
for the
OFFICE, HOME OR CLUB

A drawback to the domestic use of the ½ Watt lamp has been that until quite recently they could only be made and used economically in large candle powers.

This problem has been solved in the "ARGA" which we now present for your trial and certain approval.

Supplied in 25 and 32 Candle Powers. PRICE 50 cts. each.

Special prices given for large quantities.

WM. C. JACK & CO., LTD.,
14, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

COMMERCIAL.

OPENING QUOTATIONS.

	March 19th
On London.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	4/11
Bank Bills, on demand	4/11½
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	4/11⅝
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	4/11⅝
Credits, at 4 months' sight	5/⅛
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	5/⅛
On Paris.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	—
Credits, at 4 months' sight	198
On New York.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	92⅜
Credits, at 60 days' sight	94½
On Bombay.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	211
Bank Bills, on demand	—
On Calcutta.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	211
Bank Bills, on demand	—
On Shanghai.—	
Bank Bills at sight	nom.
Private, 30 days' sight	nom.
On Yokohama.—On demand	200
On Manila.—On demand—Pesos	187
On Singapore.—On demand	41⅛
On Batavia.—On demand	122
On Haiphong.—On demand	nom.
On Saigon.—On demand	nom.
On Bangkok.—On demand	nom.
Sovereigns, Bank's Buying Rate	$ 4.00 n.
Gold Leaf, 100 fine, per tael	$ 89.00
Bar Silver, per oz.	68⅛d.

Subsidiary Coins.

	Per cent
Hongkong—20 cents piece	$0.00 Discount
Hongkong—10 "	0.05 "
Canton —20 "	2.50 "
Canton —10 "	0.00 Premium.

WE HAVE
Great Varieties of used and unused
POSTAGE STAMPS
Single, Sets, Packets, Bags,
and
On Approval Books
FOR COLLECTORS.
GRACA & CO.,
Dealers in Postage Stamps, Post Cards, Seeds, Toys, &c., &c.
No. 10, WYNDHAM STREET, HONGKONG.
P.O Box 620.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3½ per cent. per annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation
N. J. STARR,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong November 2nd 1919. 9

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED (Taiwan Ginko).

Incorporated by Special Imperial Charter, 1899.

Capital Subscribed	Yen 60,000,000
Capital (Paid-up)	" 37,500,000
Reserve Funds	" 7,030,000

HEAD OFFICE:
TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:
JAPAN—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe Osaka Moji.
FORMOSA—Giran, Kagi, Karenko, Keelung, Making, Nanto, Pinan, Shinchiku, Taichu, Tainan, Takow, Tamsui, Tokyen, Ako.
CHINA—Shanghai, Hankow, Kiukiang, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow, Canton
OTHERS—Hongkong, Bangkok, Singapore, Soerabaya, Semarang, Batavia, Bombay, London, New York.

LONDON BANKERS:
London, County, Westminster and Parr's Bank.

The Bank has Correspondents in Commercial Centres in the European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Tsingtao, Japan, Indo-China, Siam, India, Philippine Islands, Java, and other Dutch Indies, Australia, America, Africa, &c.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

SEIZO KONDOH,
Manager.
Hongkong Branch,
3, Des Vœux Road, Central.
Hongkong, November 1st, 1919. 143

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:—No. 2, Queen's Road Centl.

Paid-up Capital	$2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	200,000.00

Directors
Mr. Pong Wai Ting, Chairman.
Mr. Chow Shou Son, Mr. Kan Ying Po,
Mr. Li Koon Chun, Mr. Mok Ching Kong,
Mr. Fung Ping Shan, Mr. Wong Yan Tong,
Mr. P. K. Kwok, Mr. Chan Ching Shek,
Mr. Ng Chang Luk.

Chief Manager:—Kan Tong Po, Esq.
Asst. Manager:—L. Tse Fong, Esq.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—
For 3 months at the rate of 3 % per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 % per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 % per annum.

KAN TONG PO, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, February 13th, 1920. 109

WESTMINSTER
TURKISH
"SPECIALS"



THE MOST POPULAR TURKISH CIGARETTE IN THE COLONY.

Westminster
Tobacco Co. Ltd.
LONDON.

This advertisement is issued by Westminster Tobacco Co., Ltd.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE (FRENCH BANK).

Authorized Capital	F. 250,000,000
Subscribed Capital	F. 150,000,000
Paid Up	F. 75,000,000
Subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic	F. 25,000,000
Chairman of the Board of Directors	André Berthelot.
General Manager	A. J. Pernotte

HEAD OFFICE:
74, Rue Saint-Lazare, PARIS.
BRANCHES:

Lyon	Canton
Marseilles	Saigon
Peking	Haiphong
Shanghai	Yunnanfu
Tientsin	Vladivostock
Hankow	Foochow
Hongkong	Swatow
Hanoi	Yokohama
Singapore	

BANKERS:
In FRANCE: Société Générale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
In LONDON: London Joint City & Midland Bank, Ltd.
In NEW YORK: Redmond & Co.
Correspondents in the Chief Commercial Centres of the World.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold. Terms on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Special facilities for French exchange.
M. ROUET DE JOURNEL,
Manager.
Hongkong, March 6th, 1920. [53

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch St., London E.C.

Capital Authorised & Subscribed	£1,500,000
Paid-up	750,000
Reserve Fund & Rest	735,700
Reserve Liability of shareholders	750,000

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint City & Midland Bank, Ltd.

Branches:
Bombay Hongkong Kuala Lumpur Rangoon
Calcutta Howrah Madras Shanghai
Colombo Kandy New York Singapore
Delhi Karachi Penang
Galle Kobe Ehara Port Louis (Mauritius).

Hongkong Branch.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts to 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.
C. L. SANDIES,
Acting Manager.
7, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong December 13th, 1919. 144

THE BANK OF CHINA 中國銀行

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of the Republic of China on the 22nd of November, 1917.

Authorized Capital	$60,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	12,279,800.00
Reserve Funds	3,197,400.00

HEAD OFFICE:—PEKING.
HONGKONG BRANCH:—20-21, Connaught Road Central. Branches and Sub-branches all over China and Correspondents in San Francisco, Singapore and Tokyo.
London Bankers:—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
New York Bankers:—Irving Trust Company.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.
Every description of Banking Business transacted.
Loans granted on approved securities.
Special facilities for Home Exchange.
Interest on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—
For 3 months ... 3% per annum.
For 6 months ... 4% per annum.
For 12 months ... 5% per annum.

THUYEE, PRI,
Manager.
Hongkong, February 6th, 1920. 84

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.
Head Office—London.

Paid-up Capital	£2,000,000
Reserve Fund	£2,900,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	£2,000,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.
J. L. CROCKATT,
Manager.
Hongkong, January 3rd 1920. 52

THE INDUSTRIAL & COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

Head Office:—6, Des Vœux Road Central
Hankow Branch:—Panoff Building.

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN BANKING SERVICE PROMPT.

CURRENT, Savings, and Fixed Deposits bear Interest at Rates 2%, 4%, 5%, respectively.
Inquiry on our SPECIAL SERVICE will be welcome.
J. USANG LI,
Manager.
Hongkong, July 7th, 1919. [89

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—	
Sterling	£1,500,000
Silver	$23,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000

Court of Directors:
Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Page—Chairman.
A. H. Compton, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.
J. W. C. Bonnar, Esq. | Hon. Mr. J. Johnstone
G. M. Dodwell, Esq. | W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq. | J. A. Plummer, Esq.
P. H. Holyoak, Esq. | Ross Thomson, Esq.

Chief Manager:
Hongkong—N. J. Starr, Esq.

Manager:
Shanghai—A. G. Stephen, Esq.

London Bankers:
LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER & PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.
N. J. STARR,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, March 6th, 1920. 9

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE (FRENCH BANK).

Head Office: 15bis Rue Laffitte, Paris.

Capital	Frs. 43,000,000
Reserves	" 50,000,000

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bangkok	Hongkong	Saigon
Battambang	Mongtze	Shanghai
Canton	Noumea	Singapore
Djibouti	Papeete	Tientsin
Haiphong	Peking	Tourane
Hankow	Pnom-Penh	Vladivostock
Hanoi	Pondichery	

Bankers:
FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industrial et Commercial; Societe Generale.
IN LONDON: The National Provincial & Union Bank of England Ltd Comptoir National d'Escompte Paris; Credit Lyonnais.
IN NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan & Co.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.
L. BERINDOAGUE,
Manager.
Hongkong, December 1st, 1919. 76

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